THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

LETTER FROM MRS. ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

Miss Faucit's Reading of the Tragedy of "Ulysses"—Mr. Fechter Engages Mr. D. D. Home to Appear as "Hamlet" at the Lyceum—Managers Closing Their Doors Against the Aspirant—Amusing Conditions Made by the Manager of the Princess—A Romantic History—"Dinorah" at Her Majesty's—Taglioni and the Prince her Fiance—Mr. Flotow's New Opera of 'Zilda Cendrillon," and Its Ballet Clad in Rock Crystal—Peril of Batty the Lion-Tamer—Shakespeare in Paris in Three Different Garbs—Ristori.

LONDON, June 16.—In spite of the heat, a large audience assembled a few evenings ago, at St. James' Hall, to listen the music written by M. Gounod to M. Ponsard's tragedy of *Ulysses*, performed for the first time in London, and to hear Miss Faucit's masterly reading of the text. The audience seemed to find the choruses heavy, and classically removed from its comprehension, and made no attempt to conceal very marked demonstrations of restlessness. But Miss Faucit's rich, melodious, and exquisitely modulated voice fixed the wondering attention of the most listless, and enraptured her hearers. Miss Faucit retired from the profession some twelve or fourteen years ago, when she married Mr. Martin, whose poetic translation of "King Rene's Daughter" is familiar to the theatre-going public. But every year Mrs. Martin plays a brief round of engagements in London and the provinces, and devotes the proceeds to the maintenance of some poor relatives. It does not detract from her generosity to state that her genuine passion for her art renders her exertions doubly a labor of love. She has a delightful residence near the beautiful Kensington Gardens, and her home is the centre of a circle of distinguished literary and artistic friends.

Mr. Fechter, the manager of the Lyceum, who himself made such a great impression in the character of "Hamlet," has, with an absence of professional jealousy which has set the whole theatrical world marveling, engaged Mr D. D. Home (the well-known spiritualist) to appear in that very character towards the close of June and has promised him every advantage which can contribute to his success. The public has, for some time, been on the *qui vive* to see Mr. Home's "Hamlet," but there appeared to be insuperable difficulties in the way of his obtaining an opening in any London theatre.

The manager of the Princess was applied to, but Mr. Charles Kean is the "Hamlet" of that dramatic temple, and brooks no rivalry. An amusing story was circulated to the effect that Mr. Vining, the manager, gravely stated he would engage Mr. Home, on condition that the Davenport Brothers enacted the two grave-diggers, and Mr. Home furnished a genuine ghost for "Hamlet's" departed father!

The doors of the Haymarket were closed; for there Mr. Sothern, who invented a series of juggling tricks, by means of which he successfully pretended to be a medium for two years, ruins the day, or rather, the night. Mr. Webster of the Adelphi was solicited, but made a polite excuse; ditto Mr. Wigan of the Olympic. Miss Herbert of the St. James took the matter into consideration, but was still hesitating, when the very last man whom professional people thought could have been induced to open the magic portals to a possible rival, stepped forward, extended him the right hand, and bade him welcome as a *confrere*. We find it a little difficult to recover from the surprise of this intelligence, incredible as it seems. Mr. Fechter's unexpected generosity has won public approbation, which will add lustre to his own laurels. People who look upon Mr. Home as a phenomenon, want to see his histrionic powers tested in a character so singularly suitable, and people who do not believe in his spiritual power are equally curious.

Among Americans the question often arises, "Why was Mr Home called Hume in his youth in America, and why was his name changed to Home after he visited Great Britain?" The explanation is as simple as it is singular, and, we may add, romantic. When Mr Home was affianced to a young Russian lady of noble family, it was necessary that he should produce the certificates of his birth and baptism. He went to Scotland, his birthplace, and himself examined the register. He found that the name of his father was registered at the time of his marriage as Home, and so were the names of the eldest children at their birth, though later the name was found written Hume. The name Home is always pronounced Hume in England; Earl Home is called Earl Hume, by the same rule (a rule the meaning of which we were never able to fathom) that makes the English call Lord Derby Lord Darby. Ask an Englishman why he gives an e the sound of a French *a* in one case, and why in another he pronounces the *e* in Derby, for instance, he calls Pall Mall, Pell Mell; and he has no answer, except that it is the custom, "the thing." Derby is not Derby, it is Darby, and Pall Mall is not Pall Mall—it is Pell Mell!

When Mr. Home, *pere*, went to America, with his young family, his name soon came to be spelled as it was pronounced—Hume, and his son, Mr. D. D. Home, was not aware of the error until he visited England. Nor did he know, until then, that his father was the natural brother of Lord Home, and that his grandfather, previous to his legal marriage, had fallen in love with a young Scotch girl, and deceived her by having a ceremony performed which she believed rendered her his lawful wife. After the birth of her son (the father, be it remembered, of Mr D. D. Home), she learned the truth, and died from the shock within twenty-four hours.

Meyerbeer's pastoral opera of *Dinorah* has been very successful at her Majesty's theatre. The fair Hungarian, Mad'lle Ilma de Murska, assumed the witless "Dinorah," a most arduous part, but Mad'le de Murska has always created her strongest effects in "mad scenes." Her girlish simplicity and birdlike beauty of vocalization, when imitating the notes supposed to be played by "Forentino," won rapturous applause. But her most touching point was in the third act, where "Dinorah" recovers her reason, and hears the peasants singing a hymn. The inundation scene, of course, produced a sensation; real fire and real water on the stage having been the making of plays, why not of operas?

A most singular reason is given for the postponement of the projected marriage between Taglioni, the renowned *danseuse*, and the Prince Windischgratz. The Prince could not get the permission of the legal authorities to change his title of Prince to that of Baron. The Minister of Justice decided that the children who might be born of the marriage would unjustly lose their rights, and therefore rejected the petition of the Prince. But why must a Prince become a Baron to render himself fit to marry a *danseuse*?

M. Flotow's new opera is a success at the *Opera Comique* in Paris. He has converted the Oriental tale of Zelda into a comic opera. The music of *Zilda* resembles that of *Martha*—the melodies are light and sparkling.

La Biche au Bois, which drew such crowds to wonder over the *scarcely* draped nature of beautiful womanhood, has been surpassed by a novel production at the Theatre du Chatelet, entitled *Cendrillon*. It is said that this fairy piece far exceeds in richness, originality, and boldness of execution, everything previously produced on the French stage. The magnificent ballet consists of sixty danseuses modestly dressed in rock crystal!! Of course the Americans who throng Paris will rush to see *Cendrillon*, as they did to behold *La Biche au Bois*; and probably many of them will say, as a propriety-loving friend of ours did on the latter:—"Naturally I could not miss seeing anything so wonderfully beautiful—it didn't harm me—yet I couldn't conscientiously recommend any one else to go; the whole affair, you see, is so *undressed*, I was shocked!" For which reason every one who heard the speech made a point of going—to be shocked!

The "Cirque de l'Imperatrice" very recently came near being the scene of a tragedy. Batty, the lion-tamer, was attacked by a lioness, who flew at him, bit his face, and tore the covering from his shoulder. For a moment he fell prostrate at the bottom of the cage, but quickly rose, and, by his fixed eye and menacing looks, compelled all the animals to crouch before him. The spectators were horrified; ladies shrieked and fainted; and there was a general rushing out of the building. The performance was suspended, though Batty met with no serious injury.

Paris has been suddenly inundated by Shakesperian representations. In the same week the Parisians were indulged with Shakespeare in tragedy, Shakespeare in melo-drama, and Shakespeare in comic opera! The great Italian tragedian, Rossi, one of the handsomest and most powerful of modern actors, represented "Hamlet" at the Theatre Italien. Take them as a race, we cannot help thinking that Italians bear away the histrionic palm. We have witnessed performances in Italy, by actors whose names were not known out of their own country, so ale-like, so brilliant, so delicate, yet so vigorous, that the glory of the greatest favorites on the English and French stage would have been paled by their side. But to return to Shakespeare. Rossi's declination of "Hamlet" is praised by the critics, but it must have been somewhat difficult to judge an English tragedy, performed in Italian, before a French public!

Shakespeare walked forth in veritable melodrama during the same week, at the Theatre de la Porte Saint Martin, where M. Victor Sejour's most original and singularly comical, though at times forcible, translation of *Richard II* was produced. M. Laferriere's dying scene, as "Richard," is said to be sublime.

Then we have Shakespeare wearing the motley at the Theatre Lyrique, in comic opera! The *Merry Wives of Windsor* has been rendered by M. Nicolai, as "Les Joyeuses Commeres." We have love duets, and drinking songs, and the part of "Falstaff" filled by the baritone Ismael. Imagine the *Merry Wives of Windsor* done in music!

Madame Ristori has been giving a series of performances at Brussels. It is said that she will before long appear in America. As Rachel's only rival, she has reason to anticipate marked success where Rachel's triumphs were so great. Then she is a very beautiful woman, which Rachel was not; and bears an irreproachable reputation, which Rachel did not; and, possibly, she may gain some additional charm in a republic because she is titled. Her husband is the Marchese del Grillo (Grasshopper). Ristori's divine impersonation of the terrible "Medea"—her statuesque poses—her superb transports of rage—the awful beauty of her countenance in violent emotion—the thrilling, piercing tones of her voice, once seen, once heard, are not to be forgotten. But the Italian Queen of Tragedy is no longer in her *premiere* (or, nor her *seconde*) *jeunesse*—she is the mother of grown-up children; we believe she is a grandmother! Query—Is the artistic taste of Americans sufficiently cultivated for them to fall into raptures, spell-bound by a grandmamma's genius? *Nous verrons.*

The annual commemoration of founders and benefactors to the University of Oxford took place on the 15th of June. It is a sign of the times that when the students cheered the various names proposed, Bright and Garibaldi were received with evident marks of disapprobation, while the mention of Prussia was the signal for determined hostility, the same being awarded to Italy. Austria, on the other hand, was greeted with cheers.

The Money Chests of the Armies.

Paris (June 14) Correspondence of London Times.

A French financier and political economist has examined the financial position of the three powers about to engage in war, and setting aside the advantage which each may derive from the gallantry of its army and the skill of its generals he seeks out the one who shall be best served by its material resources. He begins with Prussia, whose finances previous to Count Bismark's administration were in excellent order. Her funded debt was only about £44 000,000, and her annual expenditures £24,000,000—only the third of that of France. Count Bismark, however, called five hundred thousand men to arms, and all the savings of former Ministers have been expended. Confidence moreover is destroyed, so that Prussian paper money is at a discount and the Prussian Bank has found it necessary to raise its discounts to 9% per cent.

Turning to Austria, he says, the financial picture is very dark. Austria has not ceased to increase the deficiency in her budget during the last eighteen years and to contract loan upon loan. Consequently her debt is increasing, and her credit is diminishing in an equal proportion. The Austrian debt is estimated at £240 000 000. The Austrian Minister of Finance has increased all the taxes so as to arrive at a revenue of £40,000,000. The interest of the debt absorbs so much of the revenue that it will be impossible to maintain the present standing army with the balance. *Her bankruptcy is becoming imminent* but the loss will fall chiefly on Frankfort, Amsterdam, Antwerp and Brussels, from which Austria has derived her supplies of money.

Leaving the Government of Francis Joseph he arrives at that of Victor Emanuel. The Italian debt in 1860, after the annexation of Tuscany, and the Marches, amounted to £160 000 000. It has since been doubled. The Italian Rente was quoted at 84 in May, 1861: at present it is quoted at 57. The Italian Government has been constantly increasing its army since 1860, without engaging in war. It has moreover contracted engagements with railway companies which amount to above £2,0 0 000 a year. The two-thirds of these railways are completed, but their bonds have fallen considerably below par. The Italian Government has just issued paper money, which, according to the *Finance* is at a discount of twenty per cent. and, according to the *Semaine financiere* at eight. The truth is that there is no fixed rate at which Italian paper money can be converted into gold. It is under these auspices that the Italian Government is about to attack the Quadrilateral.

The Italian Navy.

FRENCH REPORT OF ITS FORCE AND CONDITION.

Turin to (June 14) Correspondence of Paris Siecle.

This town, seen from a distance, seated at the bottom of an admirable gulf, appears, with its embrowned walls, its three square convents, its enormous towers and its ancient ramparts, something like a city of Palestine. Its aspect is that of a large, handsome fortress overlooking Greece.

Sixteen ships-of war are at anchor within a few cables distance from the shore, and in the midst of the fleet may be seen the Admiral's ship, *Re d'Italia*, with Admiral Persano on board. I will not give you a list of the maritime forces of Italy; the general total is one hundred vessels, fourteen among which, fourteen screw, fifteen paddle-wheel sailing and the rest consisting of transports and gunboats; there is also a ram, a sort of monitor. The fleet represents a force of 1322 guns and 24,000 men, and is the great hope of the nation. Italy, which has 1300 leagues of coast, produces excellent seamen, so much so that Austria, after having tried to make sailors of her Croats and Bohemians has been obliged to overcome her repugnance, and to put Illyrians and Dalmatians on board her ships. Will these Italians who are Italians at heart remain firm long against their brothers armed against Austria? No one can say.

Wonders are expected from the Italian fleet. The character of the Admiral who commands in chief, inspires the greatest confidence; he is known to be resolute, enterprising, and brave to rashness. It is well known that if Persano decides on burning the port of Po a which at the present moment shelters the Austrian fleet he will destroy both ships and harbor even if he is burned himself. If the Italian fleet issues victorious from this war—and it has every hope of doing so—it will have accomplished an important task; it will have made of the Adriatic an Italian lake. All the petty naval officers I see in the streets of Taranto have a very determined air and are, indeed, ready for anything. They are awaiting with an impatience they do not conceal the telegraphic despatch which shall permit them to leave the gulf and put out to sea. They are burning with the desire to meet the Austrian fleet and if they do not exterminate it they will do everything that is possible to arrive at that result.

I must say that I have not found at Taranto the same enthusiasm as in the other Italian towns; the reaction appears to have a certain force here. The priests seem to be the basis of the population; in the streets ecclesiastics are met with in crowds, without taking into account monks of all orders. The town, which has nearly forty thousand inhabitants, has given us the Garibaldian army only two volunteers. Compare that with Rimini, which out of six thousand, furnished one hundred and fifty. Besides, the case is so exceptional that the two volunteers of Taranto have become celebrated, and are jeered from one end of Italy to the other.

The French Frontier.

NAPOLEON'S HINT AT RECTIFICATION.

From the Cologne Gazette, June 15

In the event of either Prussia or Austria appropriating new territory France would then annex, by means of universal suffrage, contiguous German provinces. This is a warning which ought somewhat to diminish the warlike passions of the German powers, and make the military party of Vienna and Berlin reflect before precipitating the country into endless troubles. The latter should make the smaller States reflect, for while wishing all sorts of good things to Austria and Prussia, the Emperor Napoleon intimates that the desire a little slice of Prussia and he could have no better pretext for this than that of the minor States being silly enough to join Austria in a war against Prussia. Prussia will naturally come down upon those States, and, once occupied, she will not readily relax her grasp. The letter of the French Emperor will only serve as a warning to all German patriots, and must weaken the fatal tendency towards war.

A Theatrical Scandal in Brooklyn.

An event of considerable interest to the theatrical profession, but which appears to have been lost sight of in this city, took place yesterday morning. The facts of the case are simply these:—Jane Meeker sues her husband, William H. Meeker, an actor at the Park theatre, for a divorce on the ground of adultery, committed on the 20th of October, 1865, with a woman whose name is unknown, at the Divorce House, No 168 Bleecker street, New York; also with an actress during the year 1865, at Corry, Pennsylvania. Meeker has two daughters, Anne and Mary, both of whom have been for some time engaged at the Park theatre. During the latter part of 1855 Meeker was travelling with a theatrical company in Pennsylvania, and shortly after he came to New York, in the early part of the present year, his daughter went up to her father's trunk, and in it found a number of hotel bills, dated in Pennsylvania, and made out to "Meeker and lady," Mrs Meeker having lived in Brooklyn all the time. The aggrieved wife at once commenced proceeding for divorce in the City Court, before Judge Reynolds, and, in the usual course, the matter was tried (June 20) before a referee to take proof of the facts in the complaint, upon the testimony taken. The referee reported in favor of a decree of divorce being granted. The material allegation in this complaint, of which the above are the chief, having been proved yesterday morning the report—on motion of counsel for Mrs Meeker, Mr. John P. Troy—was confirmed, judgment ordered accordingly, and the final decree of divorce granted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SCANDAL IN CHICAGO.

Trial of the Baron Von Glahn Divorce Suit—Evidence of the Father of Mrs. Von Glahn—The Baron's Cruelty—Domestic Troubles and Grievances Revealed.

From the Chicago Times, June 27.

The divorce case of Matilda Von Glahn against her husband, Baron Hildebrand August Von Glahn, which was commenced on Monday in the Superior Court, before Judge Jameson, was continued yesterday. Mrs. Von Glahn claims a divorce on the ground of cruelty on the part of her husband.

It appears that Matilda, the wife, was the only daughter of Mr. J. S. Busse, who formerly lived in Halberstadt, Prussia, but, becoming involved in his business he emigrated to the United States, and at last, about ten years ago, settled in Chicago. On North Clark street he set up a grocery store, and Matilda was employed to wait on customers. She was intelligent and handsome, and the business of the store increased so that the father was again comfortably well off.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Von Glahn became acquainted with the family, and taking a fancy to the handsome young lady, who was now in her twenty-third year, he made proposals of marriage, which were accepted, and the nuptial ceremony was shortly afterwards celebrated. Von Glahn represented himself as a nobleman of high standing, and claimed that he had an estate worth $132 000. About three months after the marriage, Mrs. Von Glahn accidentally found a package of letters addressed to her husband, from a woman in New York city, who represented herself as his mistress. The letter demanded a sum of money, and spoke of the necessity that he should support a child, the illegitimate offspring of their conduct. This letter led to domestic quarrels, which went so far as that Mr. Von Glahn, in 1865, beat her so as to produce a miscarriage, and within a few weeks Von Glahn has threatened to take away from his wife a little child, the only remaining evidence of their love, and remove it and himself to Germany.

The defense claims that Mrs Von Glahn, her father and others, concocted a conspiracy to obtain money from her husband, and that is the motive for asking the divorce. Mrs. Von Glahn is a young woman of about 26 years, and not uncomely in appearance; but she has a careworn expression, which would indicate that life is not wholly strewn with roses. Her husband is at least twice her age, is small in stature, and rather stolid in appearance.

Yesterday morning the testimony of J. H. Busse, her father, was taken for the plaintiff. He testified to seeing, on two different occasions, his daughter with her face covered with blood, the result of Glahn's abuse. He had heard Glahn threaten several times to take away the child, which was born on the 21st of July, 1865, and take it to Germany. He came from Prussia to the United States in 1856, and established a store on North Clark street. He gave his consent to the marriage of his daughter with Glahn because she said she loved him, and not because the suitor said he was the possessor of $132,000.

His daughter was engaged to be married to a young man when she became acquainted with Von Glahn and broke off the engagement after the offer of Von Glahn because she believed he could support her better than the young man. The first that he knew of any difficulty between the husband and wife was a few months after the marriage, when he found his daughter crying, and upon inquiring the reason, was informed that she had found some letters that Mr. Von Glahn had hid away, and they were the cause of her troubles. He never knew Mrs. Von Glahn to strike her husband. After Mrs Von Glahn's marriage she continued for some time to carry on the grocery business on North Clark street; but the proceeds of the sales went into the pockets of her mother.

On the 13th of December, 1865, he went to his daughter's house, No. 100 North Clark street, and as he entered he found his daughter and her husband engaged in a quarrel. Von Glahn struck her several times on the head and breast. Busse inquired of Glahn the cause of such treatment; Von Glahn made no answer, but jumped from the window into the street, shouting, "My money! my money!" He accounted for this curious behavior by stating his opinion that Von Glahn was a little out of his head. On the 17th of January, 1866, he saw his daughter again bleeding from the effects of Von Glahn's cruelty. He never with his own eyes saw Von Glahn strike his wife. Another of their quarrels arose from Mrs. Von Glahn's ascertaining that her husband had been visiting a house of ill-fame on South Wells street.

Mr. Frederick Mangiesdorf swore that he had lived with Mr. Von Glahn and had observed at various times his treatment of his wife. One day Von Glahn told him to go into the lumber-yard to order some lumber, saying it would cost three dollars to get a carpenter to do it. This was near the time of her confinement. She told him she could not go. He had seen Mrs. Von Glahn in tears at various times. At this time Von Glahn lived at the rear of his house, in an old shanty with no windows, and full of rats.

Mrs Augusta Manglesdorf, being sworn, said she had attended Mrs. Von Glahn at the time of her confinement as nurse. At that time Mr. Von Glahn came in on one occasion and told her to go home, as he did not want her there. Mrs. Von Glahn commenced to cry and asked her not to go away, and, as there was no one in the house except a servant-girl, she remained that and the following day. During her stay in the house she frequently found Mrs. Von Glahn in tears. While there she spoke to Mr. Von Glahn about getting some farina for a soup for Mrs Von Glahn, but Mr Von Glahn said there was some mutton and carrots in the house, and if she could not eat them she was not very hungry. Mrs. Von Glahn was very weak at this time.

Miss Mina Hopp being sworn, said she lived with Mrs. Von Glahn during the period of her confinement; that on the day preceding her confinement, feeling the pains of labor approaching, she asked her husband to go for a doctor. He refused to go, and told her if she did not make less noise he would have her taken to the police station. At 10 o'clock Miss Hopp asked Mrs. Von Glahn to direct her to the doctor's house, and she would go. Mr Von Glahn then went for the doctor, but soon came back, saying that he was not at home. Mrs. Von Glahn then asked him to go for a midwife, and he said he would not go; but, after a while, he went and came back with a midwife. The midwife ordered him to go for a doctor, and he at last went and returned with one.

Mr. Von Glahn next morning asked her to go and get her mother. There was no tea or coffee in the house, and Mrs. Von Glahn asked her husband to get some. He said she did not keep still he would pack up his things and leave. She asked for a piece of mosquito-netting to put over the baby's face; but he would not get any, and they put a pocket handkerchief over its face. Mrs Von Glahn asked for a nurse, but he could not let her have any. One night the clothes dropped off from Mrs. Von Glahn's bed, and she caught cold, and felt very bad; she asked him to send for a doctor, but he would not do it; he said she only wanted to be there and boss him around. The only furniture in the house then was three wooden chairs and one table in the kitchen. Mr. Von Glahn never provided for her at all.

The doctor at one time ordered ten pounds of meat to be purchased for a soup, and Von Glahn got ten cents' worth of neck beef. During her stay with Mrs. Von Glahn, her husband got a chicken, and when it was cooked Mr Von Glahn took out soup for her and his wife, and then he ate the rest, and "licked the pan" with his tongue. Mr. Von Glahn asked her (witness) to let him sleep with her. He came into her room and patted her face at the same time. She told him to go away or she would tell his wife, and he went away. He asked her the same question again; but she refused in the words:—"Get out, you rascal." The next day she gave Mrs. Von Glahn notice that she could not stay with her any longer.

In the cross examination witness said she had not seen Mrs Von Glahn spit in her husband's face just before he threatened to put her in North Market Jail. Mrs. Von Glahn was never cross, but always spoke politely to her husband. Mr. Von Glahn had furnished her a pass-book, but he never allowed her to purchase anything without first getting his orders. If she got anything without his orders, he always sent it back again, and when she went away from home she had to ask him what he wanted them to eat while he was gone.

Mr. Busse, brother of the plaintiff, testified to having seen Mr Von Glahn abuse his sister at several times, and that he had interfered to protect his sister.

Several other witnesses testified to a similar course of action on the part of Von Glahn, when the court adjourned.

—The *Semaine Masicale* having questioned the vote of the Academie des Beaux Arts in favor of Gounod over Felicien David, the *France Musicale* defends him. The *Semaine* maintains that David had the right of preference on the ground of priority of age. The *France* replies that "if he, Felicien David, is happy in being fifty-five, M. Gounod is no infant at forty-eight; neither is the Institute an Hotel des Invalides."

THIRD EDITION

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY

Official Despatches from Rear-Admiral Godon.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The following is contained in the official despatches received from acting Rear-Admiral Godon:—

The allied army crossed into Paraguay on the 18th of April, avoiding the pass of La Patria, and landing some four miles below it, in a region of country rendered almost impassable by marshes and jungles.

This movement was hailed as a great success, as their loss was trifling. On the 2d of May, however, the Paraguayans fell upon the right wing of the enemy and almost annihilated the Uraguay contingent, leaving few besides General Flores to represent one of the allied powers on the field. The Paraguayans were finally repulsed with heavy loss in killed and wounded, but were not at all disorganized in point of *morale*, which cannot be said of the Brazilian troops.

The great heavy battle which is daily expected will decide the fate of Humaita, and even of Ascencion, the capital of Paraguay, but not the duration of the war, for the allies by the secret treaty are pledged not to treat with Lopez, and he will not willingly give himself into the hands of his enemies so long as can mainta in himself at the head of an army.

The Flag Presentation.

HARRISBURG, June 30.—The Committee of Arrangements for the flag reception ceremonies on the Fourth of July, at Philadelphia, have provided accommodations at the La Pierre House for the President and Cabinet, Generals Grant, Meade, and Hancock, and Governor Curtin. The headquarters of the Governor's Staff will be at the Girard House.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, June 30, 12:30 P. M.—Gold, 153.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton dull at 37@39c. Flour quiet; sales of 9000 barrels—State, $6 35@10 00; Ohio, $8 60@13 75; Western, $6 30@9 60; Southern, $10 10@17 00; Canada, $8 75@13 85. Wheat unchanged; sales trifling. Corn 1c. lower; sales of 50 000 bushels at 86@87c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1200 barrels at $31 75. Lard and Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Chicago and Rock Island, 94½; Illinois Central, 120½; Michigan Southern 78½; New York Central, 97½; Hudson River, 112; Erie, 61½; Western Union, 50½; Carolinas, 85; Tennessee 6s, 99; Treasuries, 103½; 10 40s, 97½; 5-20s, 104½; Gold, 153.

Passage of Sentence of Death on the Murderer of the Roosa Family.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 28th.

On yesterday afternoon the unhappy convict was brought from his cell by the Sheriff into the court-room to receive his sentence. The court-room was crowded by an anxious people to hear the fate of him who had committed in their midst one of the most diabolical murders on record. The prisoner sat on his seat perfectly collected, and defiantly gazing and smiling around the court-room, as though he were invited to a marriage-feast. He did not seem to realize that in a few minutes his day and date of death as an expiation for a wholesale murder would be pronounced, or if he did realize the fact, it seemed that he was daring the fiats of justice in the dread ceremony about to be performed. As the clock tolled the hour of one, Samuel Coovert was directed by the Court to stand up. The Judge addressing him said:—

"Samuel Coovert, have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

Coovert replied, laughingly, that he had nothing much to say, except that he was innocent of the murder of the Roosa family, of which he had been convicted.

The Judge then reviewed briefly the dreadful crime for the commission of which he stood convicted, and then sentenced him to be taken from thence to the jail of the county and kept in close confinement until Friday, the 24th day of August, 1866, when he should be taken to the place of execution, and between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead.

Coovert received the sentence without changing a muscle, and upon taking his seat looked round upon the audience and attendants of the court and smiled. In a few minutes he was removed to the jail, where he will remain until brought out for execution.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 30, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad preferred, which is still the most active on the list; about 2500 shares sold at from 34¾@34¾, the latter rate an advance of 2¼ on the closing price last evening; Little Schuylkill sold at 39¼@40, an advance of ½; Camden and Amboy at 134¼@134½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, an advance of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, an advance of ¼. 54¾ was bid for Reading; 56¼ for Norristown; 56¾ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21¾@21½, no change; 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 39 for Spruce and Pine; 18½ for Hestonville; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Government bonds are firmly held at a further advance. 5-20s sold at 104¼, and 7-30s at 103¾, a slight advance; 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 97½ for 10-40s. City loans are less active; the new issue sold at 96¾, a decline of ¼.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Girard sold at 53¼; 140 was bid for First National; 142 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 52½ for Penn Township; 65½ for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 60 for Union and 63½ for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 27. 34¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 56 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull and neglected, and we hear of no sales.

Quotations in Gold—10:30 A. M., 153½; 11 A. M., 153½; 12 M., 153¼; 1 P. M., 153.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"Aside from the demand for money to back up gold certificates, there was not much stir in the market for loans to brokers. The business in Government securities however, was very large and at a further advance of ⅛@¼ per cent. in prices. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 104¼ per cent., and the 6s of 1881 at 111 per cent. The five per cents 10-40s brought 97½ per cent.; the 7 30s, 103½ per cent."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says:—

"The Money Market to-day was reported to be more active than for a day or two past, but is still easy, and good mercantile and commercial paper is in active demand by bankers at 10 per cent. per annum. Interior paper is discounted on the streets at rates equal to 1@1½ per. cent. per month. The market for Eastern exchange to-day was quiet and steady. The supply is still greater than the demand, and the market is rather heavy, but we have no change to note in rates. Round lots were sold among bankers at a discount of 75 cents per thousand; but counter rates are at any at 1@1-10 discount buying, and par selling." On the dry goods trade in Chicago the same paper observes:—"Our leading jobbers report an active trade for the season, with more inclination on the part of the country dealers to increase the amount of their bills. Domestic goods are firmer. Prints steady on all favorite brands. Brown sheetings are firm at our last quotations. Bleached goods continue active. Other domestics, though firm, present no change in value."

—The *Boston Advertiser* says:—

"We are glad to learn that a contract has been made by the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company with N. C. Munson, McNeil, of Litchfield, Conn., and Messrs. D. N. & L. C. Stanton, to complete the road from Boston to Fishkill. The road is to be completed to Williamantic in twenty months, and to Fishkill within three years. The contractors are to be paid in the bonds authorized by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut last winter."

—The *Albany Journal* says:—

"We learn that the Auditor of the Canal Department is now placing funds in the Manhattan Bank, New York, to reimburse a portion of the canal stock debt of this State, due on the first of July next. The amount to be thus paid off is about $1,000,000, and consists of the Albany Basin loan, the Oswego Canal loan, and one instalment of the Floating Debt loan."

THE WHEAT CROP IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.—We are informed by a gentleman who has made extensive inquiries concerning the condition of the wheat crop in the central portion of the State, that the prospects for a large yield are unusually good. The farmers all agree that their wheat looks well, and there is no disposition to indulge in the usual amount of croaking in such matters. Spring crops are generally somewhat backward, but the warm weather of the past few days will have a powerful effect in speedily bringing them forward. The prospects for crops and fruit in this State may be set down as good.—*Albany Argus, June 26.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 U S 10-40s reg.	91½	100 sh Cata pf	34
100 sh Catawis pf 2d	34½	100 sh do	b30 34
100 sh do	35	100 sh do	s5 34
100 sh do	35	200 sh do	lots s5 35
100 sh do	35½	300 sh do	lots 35

LITERATURE.

THE MICROCOSM. A Poem. By Abraham Coles, M. D. D. Appleton & Co., New York. "Medical and Surgical Reporter," No. 115 South Seventh street, Philadelphia Agency.

A very beautiful little book, containing a poem of some fifteen hundred lines, has come to us from the press of Appleton. The author has undertaken to treat of a field of science which has never been associated with poetic genius. We never before have had a conjunction of Esculapius and the Muses. Never before in rhythm have the virtues of the cuticle, the cranium, and the aorta been discoursed upon. It adulterates the water of Parnassus to have an analysis of saliva, and it is anything but congenial to the rider of Pegasus to have the occipital bone and the ligamentary tissue of his steed dilated upon. We can better appreciate the fury described by Bayard Taylor in which the priestess puts on a white robe and prances up and down a room, than the anatomical analysis which induces the author in the midst of a verse to pause and refer to a medical dictionary to see if congenital blindness is curable.

It may hence be inferred that we derive small satisfaction from reading a poem with such footnotes as "The opinion which attributes to the cerebellum the power of associating or co-ordinating the different voluntary motions is the one now most generally received." * * * * "The nervous system consists everywhere of two kinds of tissue—white and grey." * * * * "For the benefit of the reader, we may state that there are 43 pair of nerves in all—*i. e.* 12 cranial or encephalic and 32 spinal."

It must be acknowledged that the interest of poetry is slightly lessened by such details. In order to enable our readers to appreciate this curious anatomical performance, we will quote:—

"Bundles of fleshy fibres without end,
Along the bony Skeleton extend
In thousand-fold directions from fixed points
To set their several parts upon the Joints;
Adjustments nice of means to ends we trace,
With each dynamic filament in place.
But where's the hand that grasps the million reins,
Directs and guides them, quickens or restrains?

Or the "Eye and its Correlative" is thus Biblically described:—

"The ways of Sion mourn; funereal gloom
Fills every habitation like a tomb:
Closed is each port, and window of the mind;
And there is none to look—the EYE is blind.
How different once, when in that Sphere
The glorious universe was pictured clear!
O what an Organ that! germane to Light,
Whose own relations, too are such to sight,
'Twere hard to say, the two so nicely fit.
Made was the eye for light, or light for it."

The touching attributes of smell are portrayed in gushing numbers:—

"The Nerves of smell, the first the brain to leave,
Combed and divided through a bony sieve.
They, from their tresses of dishevelled hair,
Shake out the tangled fragrance of the air,
Conversant with all sweetness—Nature brings
Hither the soul and quintessence of things;
Airy solutions of the finer powers,
Imponderable properties of flowers;
Th' aroma of all seasons and all times,
Kingdoms of nature, continents, and climes—"

A few pages are devoted to "Nosology," several to the lungs, and quite a number to the heart. To show that Dr. Coles is susceptible of appreciating true love, and, besides, that it must, in the course of nature, run smooth, we quote his words on "The Sexes:"—

"Young Love, First Love, Love, haply at first sight,
Smites like the lightning, dazzles like the light:
Chance-meeting eyes shoot forth contagious flame
Sending the hot blood wildly through the frame.
By strange enchantment violently struck,
The total being rushes with a look:
A beauty never seen before, except some gleams
Purpling the atmosphere of blissful dreams,
Wakens rare raptures and sensations new,
Both soul and body thrilling through and through."

The work is, however, in its way, a success. Were we able to divest ourselves of the idea of a comedy, we could fully appreciate the metrical feet which describes the human toes and heel, and the pliant minds which argues the difference between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

—The poems of the late George Arnold have been given to the public in book form. From them we select a few of the most touching of the poems left us by the dead poet. The following few stanzas he was engaged in illustrating at the time of his death:—

JUBILATE.

Grey distance hid each shining sail,
By ruthless breezes born from me;
And lessening, fading, faint and pale,
My ships went forth to sea.

Where misty breakers rose and fell,
I stood and sorrowed hopelessly;
For every wave had tales to tell
Of wrecks far out at sea.

To-day, a song is on my lips:
Earth seems a paradise to me—
For God is good, and, lo! my ships
Are coming home from sea!

The next verses can be appreciated by all who have suffered:—

THE OLD PLACE.

I stand on the shore of a moonlit sea,
Under the stars of a summer sky,
And sad are the thoughts that come to me,
As the sorrowful night-wind whispers by.

'Tis the same old sea whose voices call,
The same old stars with their twinkling eyes,
The same old moonlight silvers all,
And the same old solemn thoughts arise.

Naught in the scene has changed for years,
Waves, nor stars, nor moonlight fair;
And here in my eyes are the same old tears,
For the same old hopeless love I bear.

Two days before his death he wrote the closing verses of the volume, breathing a prayer which was soon answered:—

IN THE DARK.

All moveless stand the ancient cedar trees
Along the drifted sand-hills where they grow;
And from the dark west comes a wandering breeze,
And waves them to and fro.

A murky darkness lies along the sand,
Where bright the sunbeams of the morning shone;
And the eye vainly seeks, by sea and land,
Some light to rest upon.

No large, pale star its glittering vigil keeps;
An inky sea reflects an inky sky;
And the dark river, like a serpent, creeps
To where its black piers lie.

Strange, salty odors through the darkness steal,
And through the dark the ocean-thunders roll.
Thick darkness gathers, stifling, till I feel
Its weight upon my soul!

I stretch my hands out in the empty air;
I strain my eyes into the heavy night;
Blackness of darkness . . Father, hear my prayer,
Grant me to see the light!

GREAT DESPOTS IN SMALL PLACES.—The following very seasonable article is from the *Round Table:*—

"The summer months, being the ones especially devoted to travel, are those most replete with discomfort and degradation. Whoever, in this country, enters a public conveyance, or place of public 'entertainment,' must relinquish his self-respect and inalienable rights as a freeman until such time as his return home emancipates him from an ordeal of snubbing and insult. Your first intercourse with a railroad official makes it evident that he regards you as not only his natural enemy, but a being of an inferior race, subject for the time being to his irresponsible power. The baggage-master, to whom you apply to check your trunk, refuses to comply until you produce your ticket, making no concealment of his belief that you intend a fraud upon both railroad and express company; and subsequently, at uncertain intervals, the monotony of your journey is varied by the sight of his coadiutors engaged in demolishing your baggage with every apparent satisfaction, and a perfect knowledge that 'all baggage is at the risk of the owner.' The ticket agent, with a supercilious stare or ostentatious indifference, throws a ticket at you as he would a bone at a dog, returning a crumbled mass of greasy currency and dubious notes as change for your greenback. To reach the train you run a gauntlet of guards stationed over narrow gates, as if you were a convict to be subsequently identified; and, after being ignominiously repelled from every habitable car by insolent brakesmen, who surlily inform you that it is 'reserved for ladies,' you are forced to repair to a rickety conveyance thronged with a class of people whose general appearance goes far to justify the prevalent ignominious treatment. Then begins the reign of the conductor, who rudely shakes the sleeping passenger to elicit a sight and a punch at his ticket; gruffly replies to civil questions, if, indeed, he condescends to reply at all; bullies and abuses the man whose ticket is mislaid; becomes a very ruffian, threatening personal violence to the plucky few who demand a seat as a prerequisite to producing their tickets. The conductor is succeeded by shrill-voiced boys, who walk down the aisle, throwing right and left, in your face or lap, or on top of your book, as the case may be, flash newspapers and bundles of bad candy. Nothing that can add to your misery is spared; any remonstrance only precipitates fresh insults which you are powerless to resent. Your threatened recourse to the officers of the road is received with derision, and, if made, is followed by no atonement or amelioration. Hotel and restaurant present the same phenomena, with but slight variations. From office clerk to waiter and chambermaid, neglect, severe *hauteur*, and fatuous condescension are the consequence of claiming their attention. To the hotel unhappinesses there are occasional and meritorious exceptions; to those of the railroads none."

—The *United States Service Magazine*, which has run for two years and a half, ceased with the issue of the July number. At the close of his valedictory the publisher addresses our fighting men in the following terms:—

"Gallant officers and brave men of the army and navy of the United States, whose kind appreciation has always been so grateful, because so heartily given, in bringing to a close an intercourse that has been so pleasant, I congratulate you on a peace so nobly won—a peace that has no longer need of a disunctive military literature—and beg to add my welcome home to that already so proudly given you by an again united people, praying that the time may be far distant when another call to arms shall require the reappearance of the *Service Magazine.*"

To the closing lines of which valedictory we beg leave to add our emphatic amen.

—Many of our readers are already informed of the literary work which the Sanitary Commission has undertaken since the close of its active labors in the field and hospital. The commission having a surplus of funds, thought that the people would be best pleased with an authentic record of its work, showing in detail the amount of supplies received, and the manner in which they have been expended. The archives were collected from the various offices and branches of the Commission, and systematically arranged for historical use; and a historical bureau was organized in October, 1865. Charles J. Stille, Esq., of this city, a member of the Commission, whom many will remember as the author of "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," published during the first months of the war, was selected as historian.

—Miss Augusta J. Evans, the author of "Beulah," "Macaria," and other novels, is said to be collecting money to repair the graves of the soldiers of her State (Georgia), who lost their lives in defense of the Confederate cause. According to another account, she has already erected over their remains a stately marble mausoleum.

—Two French men of letters, M. Paul Feval, the novelist, and M. Victor Sardou, the dramatist, have been expressing their opinion of each other in *Figaro*. M. Sardou was, in his literary nonage, a *protege* of M. Feval, and the latter in his article gives a witty portrait of the incipient playwright at that period, as noticeable for its wit as its apparent truth. M. Sardou, in his response, which is a manly statement of the difficulties that he encountered in trying to get his pieces played, and which narrates his wanderings by night in winter across the Seine, without umbrella or patelot, and his remembrance of the arcades which on wet nights gave him a dry run of some hundreds of yards—M. Sardou, we say, relates his acquaintance with M. Feval, and how they worked together on a play, *Le Bossu*, for nearly two years, which play was afterwards produced with great success, without his name even appearing on the bill, and without his obtaining any other reward than a Belgian copy of M. Feval's novel on the same theme, the original conception of whose plot came from him. "The copy I got," he says, "was a copy I could not even sell." M. Sardou describes their working together, and says that in a murder scene which was to have been the pivot of the drama, M. Feval stopped, and remarked, "Suppose, in the middle of this scene, we were to make a Turk appear suddenly at the back door." "A Turk!" "Yes, a Turk, dressed in a magnificent oriental costume, who would utter these words in Arabic." "What would be the use of the Turk?" "I don't know, but it seems to me that he would produce a good effect." M. Sardou negatived the Turk, but his fellow-worker thought so much of that exalted personage that he used him afterwards in one of his many novels. Altogether the victory in this encounter of French wits rests with M. Sardou.

—A very interesting discovery in the history of art has just been made by M. Armand Baschet, a French writer and antiquarian of considerable merit. In searching through the archives of Mantua in order to find, if he could, some details of the life of Rubens at that court, about which little had been hitherto known, he hit on a complete series of letters of Rubens, as well as a number of official documents and papers of the Duke, concerning him and his mission to Spain. His name first appears in July, 1601, in a letter of recommendation to the Cardinal Montalto, on his going to Rome to copy some pictures. The most interesting documents are the letters of Rubens himself, descriptive of his journey to Spain, where he had been sent to take some paintings to the all-powerful minister, the Duke of Lerma. He speaks with a freedom and a liberty of speech and idea that must greatly have surprised the functionaries of an Italian court. The details that he gives of the damaged state in which the paintings arrived, and the trouble he had to restore them, are very curious. He succeeded so well that the copies executed at Rome, and retouched by his skilful pencil, were taken for originals of the great masters by the Duke of Lerma, who was in ecstacies over the sumptuous gifts of the Duke of Mantua. These pictures are probably still put down as originals in Spanish catalogues, and the list of them that M. Baschet is going to publish will cause disappointment to their actual possessors.

—The remarkable discovery of Dante's remains at Ravenna last summer was commented on in the papers at the time. It is, however, but recently that the official report of the commission of the Italian Government has been made public. A writer in the June number of the *Cornhill Magazine* gives an account of his difficulties in finding the report. After examinations of all the libraries in Florence, he at last received information that the report was in the office of the Minister of Public Instruction, where, after several visits, he found it. The report was not printed until last fall, and had never been published. It contains full details of the finding of the wooden chest containing the remains, and of the measurement and examination of the bones. The registers of the convent were searched, and all the data obtained that could be of the removal of the bones from the sepulchre, and the reasons therefor. The cavity of the cranium was filled with rice, in order to ascertain the probable weight of the brain. The rice weighed 3·1319 pounds avoirdupois. On a careful comparison, the mask of the poet preserved in the Uffizi gallery, Florence, was found to be in all respects similar in configuration to the cranium found at Ravenna. The length of the nasal bones agreed precisely, and the same remark applies to all other parts which admitted of measurement.

—The citizens of Rouen are desirous of erecting a monument to Jeanne Darc, and wish to attach to it the celebrated "Tour du Donjon" which belongs to the Ursuline convent of that place. Objections were made to alienating the property of the church; but subsequent investigations showing that it was possible to sell the tower separately from the convent, the Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal de Bonnechose, has given his consent, and the 'Tour de Jeanne Darc" is to become the property of the city of Rouen, and be connected with an expiatory monument to the liberatress of France.

—The first volume of the "Memoirs of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico," is announced by a Leipsic publisher. It is a reproduction of the account of the Emperor's travels, of which a very few copies, issued from the imperial printing press of Vienna, had been distributed to members of the imperial family and to a few intimate friends, with a request not to publish any extract. This prohibition must have been removed, unless the Leipsic publisher has obtained a copy surreptitiously, and is printing it without the consent of the author.

—M. Lamartine's affairs, which are in their chronic condition of collapse, have lately been taken into consideration by the Council of Ministers in France, one of whom, M. Rouher, is said to have proposed to give the needy poet and defunct statesman a pension of forty thousand francs for life, on condition of his making over to the State all his liabilities and assets. Lamartine declined the proposition, and intends, it is said, to settle in Sicily.

—The Society of the History of French Protestants is about to exhibit an interesting collection of old manuscripts, of the first books published by the promulgators of their faith, and of medals and portraits relating to the early history of the Reformation.

—Miss Margaret Howitt, in her "Twelve Months in Sweden with Fredrika Bremer," mentions a portrait of Cromwell, at Gripsholm, which is probably the one sent to Queen Christina in Cromwell's name, with a copy of Latin verses by Milton.

—The late James Sheridan Knowles left a posthumous play, which is on the eve of publication, under the title of *True Unto Death*. Originally written as an opera, it was recently produced as a drama in two acts at the Strand Theatre, with moderate success.

—M. Gustave Dore is about to publish his illustrated edition of "The Fables of La Fontaine." It is said to contain some three hundred designs, for which he has made careful studies, and is to be published in weekly numbers, at fifty centimes each.

—Marshal Niel intends, it is said, to criticize Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar," in the *Revue Francois.*

—M. Thiers lately made a visit to Prince Napoleon, much to the astonishment of the small world of Paris. He has become very popular since his last speech in the chambers.

—Mr. P. C. Headley and Mr. or General L. C. Baker, the chief of Mr. Stanton's detective force during the Rebellion, are preparing together a history of that bureau.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Parliamentary Decorum.

From the Tribune.

Some of our contemporaries, who are not enamored of the legislation of this Historic Congress, are quite profuse in their denunciations of it, and severely criticize its alleged lack of decorum. They point us, as the *Herald, Atlas*, and other presses have done, to the British Parliament and French Assembly, as the models which Congress should imitate. Probably the following, from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 2, which graphically describes a recent scene in the House of Commons, and which has not been rivalled of late years in the House of Representatives, illustrates the decorum they desire to have observed during our American discussions:—

"The Asiatic gentlemen who last night visited the House of Commons witnessed a remarkable scene, which must have rather disturbed their previous conception of the 'collective wisdom,' of a great country. For more than an hour a large gathering of grave-looking gentlemen were engaged in hooting, howling, and groaning, while an excited little man was seen wagging a grey beard and gesticulating wildly, while every now and then—as the storm around him partially lulled—he was heard shouting disjointed fragments of sentences at the top of his voice. The Oriental visitors probably learned, from their interpreter, that this was Mr. Whalley discoursing about Fenianism and the Pope, and must have been rather puzzled to know whether it was terror of the Irish or hatred of the Pope that caused such discord."

In the French Corps Legislatif, we often hear of equally boisterous scenes while a member is speaking. Hisses, exclamations, ejaculations, interruptions, the tinkling of the President's bell, which is used like a gavel for the preservation of order, and the President, finally despairing of quelling the chaos, declaring the session suspended till the tumult ceases. They are concerned, too—these criticizing presses—at the strictures uttered against those in authority, as if it were unprecedented. Have they forgotten Henry Clay's personal invectives against John Tyler? Are Douglas' bitter denunciations of Buchanan blotted from history? Were Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Franklin Pierce exempt from the severest personal censures? In a land like ours, where there is so much independence of thought, more freedom of discussion and severity of criticism are expected than in monarchical countries. And yet the legislators of Prussia have denounced their Ministry quite as severely as our Ministry have been denounced in Congress; and a personal allusion by one of the most gifted of England's orators to the Falstaffian form and falsifying characteristics of one of his Parliamentary opponents, though biting in the extreme to its subject, passed unrebuked. In the French Corps Legislatif, the President watches the utterances of members, and when a disparaging allusion is made to the Emperor, stops and scolds the offending member; and several of these stormy scenes have occurred there within the last year, and the description of them has been copied by the press of this city. In both branches of our Congress, a different rule prevails. The presiding officer does not volunteer, with superserviceable zeal, as in France, to check debaters in their utterances. They rule promptly when any member makes the point of order, but otherwise the freedom of debate is unchecked. Perhaps this Congress compares unfavorably with those where pistols were drawn in the Senate Chamber, as in the days of Benton and Mississippi Foote, or when a Senator was brutally beaten in his seat for words spoken in debate, and for which he had not been even called to order; or when Southern members crowded around Giddings' seat to silence his utterances, or when Lovejoy's speech provoked a melee and fight in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, or when Crawford of Georgia and others stood by the side of Thaddeus Stevens, and by personal threats sought to intimidate him. But, though there have been some personalities used which might better have been omitted, and though it has been harshly arraigned both by Presidential and Cabinet speeches, we think this Congress will not suffer by comparison with any of its predecessors of the last quarter of a century.

The French Emperor on the Situation in Europe.

From the Times.

The full text of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to M. de Lhuys, and which appeared in our issue of Thursday, upon the present belligerent attitude of three European powers, enables us to form a clear estimate of what he intends, and of how he wishes his intentions to be interpreted by the world. It is a noteworthy fact that the Emperor always makes a point of seeking, before entering upon any large design, to justify his course by an elaborate explanatory appeal to public opinion. And as he undoubtedly holds the reins of power in Europe, and is perfectly *au fait* with every secret motive and aspiration of the various nations, his words, when he does speak distinctly, are prophetic in their significance, whether we accept them as sincere, or to be read—like dreams—by the rule of contraries.

The letter states that the present conflict has three causes—the desire of Prussia for a more defined geographical position, and of Germany for a political reconstitution, and the necessity for Italy to assure its national independence. The Emperor is very candid as to what, in his opinion, these objects would necessarily and properly involve. For Prussia he desires a greater homogeneity and strength in the North. He does not wish to detract from the importance of Austria, but he would have been glad to see Austria cede Venice to Italy for an adequate compensation, and, with a sarcastic reminder to Austria, he adds, "for she (Austria), in concert with Prussia, and making no account of the treaty of 1852, made war upon Denmark in the name of German nationality; and it appeared to me just that she should recognize the same principle in Italy by completing the independence of the Peninsula."

The Emperor thinks, or says he thinks, that France will not be obliged to draw the sword to make her voice heard. But his explicit declaration that whatever may be the results of the war none of the questions in which France is interested are to be settled without the concurrence of France, does not sound like an intention that his neutral attitude shall be long preserved. That the contesting powers have assured him that they will seek his concurrence in such settlement means simply, as it appears to us, that it the loss or gain of territory by them be not in accordance with that of which he would have been "glad" in the event of a successful conference, he will, by force of arms, make it so if possible.

The acquisition towards which France aims is not even left in the dark. If the equilibrim of Europe be disturbed, then France will seek the extension of her frontiers, and only then in case the map of Europe is modified for the exclusive benefit of a great power—what power he does not say, but the modification which would give the Elbe harbors to Prussia and Venice to Italy, are the benefits for which he is to be paid. In short, the objects of the contest, and the negotiations by which it has been precipitated, become unmistakably clear. The Emperor's letter contains the programme, and now we learn that the performance has actually commenced.

Russia and the European Crisis.

From the World.

Twenty years ago the first question which would have risen to men's lips at the coming of such a tempest as that which now threatens Europe, would have referred to the attitude and probable policy of Russia. On the fall of the Government of Louis Philippe, in 1848, it really seemed for a time that the famous prophecy of the first Napoleon was about to be fulfilled, and that Europe was about to become either "Republican or Cossack." A book which was very famous in its day, the "Red Spectre of 1852," after a vivid picture of the horrors which menaced civilization from the uprising of socialism in France and Europe, contained the declaration—humiliating enough for a French writer to make—that "the cannon alone could settle the questions of this century, and that the cannon must settle them, even though it should come from Russia!"

The Czar Nicholas was of the same mind with the author of the "Spectre Rouge," and not even the ominous success which attended the advent to imperial power in France of a sovereign who represented neither Russia nor the Red Republic, could disabuse the despotic martinet of the Neva of the notion that Russia, under his sceptre, was called to be the final arbiter of European order. The war of the Crimea read him a terrible lesson on this subject—a lesson so terrible that the proud heart of Nicholas broke in learning it, and so profound that Russia has not yet recovered from its formidable vibrations through the inmost fibres of her social and political organization. Vast as are the dominions of the Czar, and exhaustless as their resources, the financial condition of his colossal empire has grown worse instead of better with every year which has elapsed since the peace of Paris put a stop to the deadly drain of the Crimean struggle upon its vitals. The emancipation of the serfs, while it opens a new future to the populations of Russia, has materially weakened, for the time being, the bonds both of social and political order. From the position of the first military power of the Old World, wielding an unquestioned control over the policy of Central Europe, and maintaining by the terror of her arms the artificial equilibrium of the continental system of 1815, Russia has now receded to a comparatively defensive attitude. No one now attaches any serious importance to the rumors which fly here and there about the European press of aggressive alliances between Russia and Austria; no one calls in question the perspicacity and good judgment of Count Bismark in dealing with Russia as if she were no more directly concerned than England in such changes of policy on the part of Prussia as, in the lifetime of Nicholas I, no Prussian Minister would have ventured to dream of attempting to effect.

Yet it is by no means impossible that Russia, untitled and indisposed as she now is to engage in a great European war, may find herself drifted into such a war, and, drifting into it, may carry other great neutral powers with her through the unexpected turn which the skill and decision of Count Bismark have given to events in a quarter of Europe as interesting as it is obscure.

On the western shore of the Black Sea the Russian province of Bessarabia is divided from the Christian provinces of Turkey, by the river Pruth. The names of Moldavia and Wallachia come and go at intervals through the pages of European history, and, in our own times, the "question of the Principalities" has been nearly as familiar to men's ears, and quite as intelligible doubtless to men's minds, as that more western "question of the Duchies," the solution of which, begun with the sword by Austria and Prussia in alliance on the plains of Schleswig-Holstein, is now about to be completed with the sword by Austria and Prussia as antagonists on the plains of Silesia. But it may be doubted whether many people understand that this "question of the principalities" concerns not only the condition and prospects of four millions of an active, restless, intelligent race, occupying a territory larger than the State of Pennsylvania, at the mouth of the most important river of Central Europe, but also the issues of dominion on the Black Sea between Austria and Russia, and the course which things shall take when the final doomsday shall arrive of the Turkish establishments in Europe. The inhabitants of Moldo-Wallachia regard themselves as called to occupy a separate and national position in Europe; and it cannot be denied that they are in all respects better entitled to hold such a position than the Hellenes of Greece, whom all the world has been trying in vain for forty years to manipulate into a decent and tolerable monarchy. Neither Russia nor Austria has been disposed to encourage this ambition of the Moldo-Wallachians, and the utmost good that the combined wisdom of Europe could decide upon as permissible to this strangely situated people was the constitution of the two provinces into a sort of semi-independent principality, or Hospodarate, owing allegiance to the Sublime Porte. Of this Hospodarate, Prince Couza was elected Hospodar, and all would have gone well enough, doubtless, just now, in Moldo-Wallachia, had not the people chosen to rise upon Prince Couza and drive him away to Paris in the very midst of the greater troubles of Europe over the growing German question. Much as the explosion displeased the Western powers and disturbed Turkey, Russia regarded it with an amiable toleration, and, pushing forward a powerful army into Bessarabia, prepared herself to "watch events" on the lower Danube, while Austria and Prussia should be fighting out their quarrel under the Riesen-Gebirge, and Italy dashing herself upon the four-square rock of the Austrian position in Venetia.

The Moldo Wallachians, however, finding that their liege lord, the Sultan, might take some unsatisfactory advantage of the new position they had created for themselves, hastily went to work to choose a new Hospodar, and under the advice and at the instigation, it is now understood, of Count Bismark, elected to that high office Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a young cousin of the King of Prussia, not yet thirty years of age, and a dashing subleutenant of Prussian dragoons. While diplomacy at Paris and St. Petersburg was discussing the indecency of this election, Prince Charles takes his carpet-bag, scampers through Austria and down the Danube, and suddenly appearing at Bucharest, announces himself, and is received as the true and only "Hospodar" of all Moldo-Wallachia! Upon this, Turkey gets under arms, Russia increases her Bessarabian forces, and the war which all the great neutral powers are alike anxious to restrict as closely as may be to its original theatre in Central Europe, may thus possibly be extended to the East, and made universally disastrous through the astuteness of a Prussian Premier and the enterprise of a hair-brained young Prussian prince. But, however this may be in the end, the most striking illustration, perhaps, that could be given of the altered condition of Europe since the establishment of the second French empire, consists in the fact that, if Russia appears at all upon the theatre of the greatest European war of our times, she will be dragged into that war against her will, and in the train of the policy of powers towards which Nicholas was wont to assume the bearing of a king of kings and arbiter of history!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
JUNE 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 11, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH
6 28thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 228 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NATHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.
Philadelphia, June 20, 1866. 6 22 17

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 18th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Mindererus restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 24

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 8 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 28 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN F. MYERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRING,
802 Chestnut St.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 5 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth $rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. 5 26 5

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE—SAILING EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

The fine new Steamship
TONAWANDA.....Captain JACOB TEAL
Cabin Passage.....$15 00
Deck Passage.....$8 00

The Steamship
TONAWANDA Jacob Teal, Commander,
will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACK Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, July 5, and sail
SATURDAY, July 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.

Freight for Charleston, S. C., can be forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
S. FLANAGAN, President,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM DENNIS,
6 28 8t Secretary and Treasurer.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

PRE-PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to WM. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 152 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS.
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 1mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FOR SALE,
TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,
BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer.
Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particulars, to
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain A. Q. M.,
6 20 10t Brevet Major U. S. A.

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 No. 615 ARCH Street.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A Mechanic's Wife Receives a Legacy of $35,000,000—The Richest Woman in America.

From the Hartford Courant, June 28

The fickleness of fortune is well illustrated in the experience of a worthy family in this city, who have suddenly found themselves raised from that condition in society where people are said to live in "moderate circumstances" to the highest pinnacle of wealth. The facts are these:—Mrs. Eli Walker, residing at No. 100 Maple avenue, is a woman of English birth. Her husband, who is a machinist by trade, and herself have resided here for a number of years, and have several children.

It was reported some months ago that a large property, valued at thirty-five millions of dollars, had fallen to Mrs. Walker's father, as a direct heir, and he being dead, that the whole amount belonged to her as his only child. Steps were at once taken to ascertain the truth of this report, and ex-Governor T. H. Seymour was employed to investigate it. The result of his investigation is entirely favorable to Mrs. Walker, documents having been received which show beyond question that she will come in possession of this immense property, and she, together with her husband and children, will start for England next week to receive the golden egg.

It is said that upon a full settlement of all matters connected with this most extraordinary "streak of luck," Mrs. Walker will return to Hartford, and make her permanent residence here. Rumor hath it that she will erect upon some eligible site a magnificent mansion, following the style of the grand villas and castles of Merry England, which shall excel in grandeur the most costly of American palaces.

But the lady has not probably given any one permission to make such a statement. It is more reasonable to suppose that some gossipper, thrilled by the intelligence of the "windfall," has allowed his imagination to picture, as "Melnotte" pictured to "Pauline," a fairy palace with marble halls by the Lake of Como. Yet it would not be surprising if the fortunate possessor of thirty-five millions in solid gold should desire to erect here—where years of toil have been expended to furnish a daily support—a mansion suitable to a life of luxury and ease, and creditable to the city which she adopted as a home.

We congratulate Mrs. Walker and her family upon their good fortune. She will be, when in full possession of her property, the richest woman in the United States. But she is said to be a woman of good sense, and will not place herself beyond the reach of those who have been her friends during the years she has lived here; already we learn that it is her purpose to make one family at least, in whom she is interested, independent of want; and we shall probably be called upon hereafter to chronicle other charitable deeds which her generosity will prompt.

The Santa Anna Case.

Some days ago in the case of William J. Taylor, vs. S. Morton Montgomery, and others, on affidavits that the defendants had falsely represented themselves as agents of Santa Anna and others, procured a steamer which was sent to St. Thomas to Santa Anna and refused by him, the plaintiff procured an order of arrest in an action in which he claimed $20,000 as damages.

The present motion is made on affidavits to vacate the order of arrest. These affidavits set out that Santa Anna did request a certain person to do various things, among others, procure ships. This was communicated by that person to Mr. Montgomery, who then opened a correspondence with Santa Anna, and Santa Anna's special agent, and received from Santa Anna a letter referring him to a certain Colonel David Matuera as a person with whom he might deal as with himself. Colonel Matuera and Colonel Montgomery met, and conversed through an interpreter; Colonel Matuera produced a full power to act for Santa Anna; Colonel Montgomery on that proceeded to purchase the *Island City*, and Colonel Matuera, having a power of attorney to draw bills, as he said, was willing to draw bills for its payment; Spanish merchants here were willing to negotiate these bills on seeing Matuera's power of attorney; Matuera declined to expose his power of attorney, and new negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the steamer *Agnes* on credit. During these negotiations, it is alleged, Colonel Montgomery was absent from New York; that Taylor agreed to pay Canado, the other defendant, out of the $100,000 to be paid by Santa Anna, $12,500; and out of the $20,000 to be paid by way of forfeit, should Santa Anna decide to pay that, he was to pay him $2000: this, it is claimed, made Canedo his (Taylor's) agent.

Mr. Cutler further stated that the ship went to St. Thomas, where Phillips, the agent, refused to receive it because Matuera & Burges had bought another vessel (the *Georgia*), which, he claimed, was charged to Santa Anna at double the price paid by them. He contended that Montgomery was the most honest man of the whole party; that he refused to take part in the *Georgia* transaction, and was, when charged with making those representations, actually in Washington on Santa Anna's business. He claimed that all these men were, in fact, acting for Santa Anna, armed by him with full powers for carrying out his plans; to secure 1000 men, arms, ammunition, etc., for them to procure the indorsement of a loan from the United States, etc., etc.; of course not a formal power of attorney, which might have compromised them, but nevertheless with full powers to act for him, expressed or implied, in the cause of overthrowing Maximilian. A revolution was proposed, and for it an army was to be raised. How? On the credit of Santa Anna and by agents authorized by him, and now he comes in and repudiates them.

But Mr. Montgomery was not in the city till three days after the sale of this vessel. He therefore made no representations, false or otherwise, in regard to the sale. This bargain with Canado made him Taylor's agent, and his representations to his principal cannot affect him in this suit. But it is fully shown that these men were really the agents of Santa Anna.

Mr. Jerome Buck, in reply, after a eulogy on General Santa Anna, read the affidavits of Santa Anna, Matuero, Butz, and others, positively and directly denying any authority from Santa Anna, or either of them, to purchase the vessel or to do anything for him. He read the contract to show that Montgomery was described in it as agent of Santa Anna, and claimed that he had subsequently ratified and approved this contract and representation. He argued that the defendants were mere adventurers; and that while they had some communication relative to a wild mining scheme, capital $40,000,000, their plans had seemed so wild that they were at once rejected by Santa Anna and his authorized representative.

Mr. Cutler replied at some length, after which the Court took the papers, reserving the decision.

The following is Santa Anna's affidavit:—

Antonio L. de Santa Anna, being duly sworn, says—I am not acquainted with the parties in this action; I met Canado on April 24 last at St. Thomas; never authorized Montgomery Canado, or anybody else, to purchase a vessel for me; in the brief correspondence I had with Montgomery and Canado, I never authorized them to do anything for me but, to the contrary, I wrote that I never invited their services; Montgomery and Canado made offers to me of all sorts of impossible helps, and so foolish and exaggerated that they were the dreams of madmen, and I declined them all, and peremptorily.

Signed, etc. A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

—*New York Tribune.*

—Louis Lang is at work on a subject from the history of "Old Black Bess." Her Majesty is represented in an awful state of dishabille, surrounded by several of her ladies-in-waiting; and the point of the story is the unbidden appearance of the Earl of Essex, who has rushed into the august presence at a very inopportune moment.

—Leutze is painting a portrait of Grant. The General holds upon his knee a scrap of paper, upon which he has just pencilled the famous telegram—"I mean to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE GAS TRUST.—The Committee of Select Council appointed to investigate the management of the Gas Works, met last evening. Colonel Page, Chairman, stated to the Committee that he had addressed a letter to the President of the Trust, informing him of the appointment of a sub-committee to examine the books, and asking him to name a day for the examination. To this an answer had been received from the Cashier, stating that if the Committee would name the books needed, they would be ready. After further correspondence, Friday (yesterday) was fixed for the examination. The Committee, Messrs. Gray and Page, called at the office at 4 o'clock, and remained until near 7. All the books, papers, and vouchers desired were readily furnished, and every information given by the gentlemen in attendance.

Colonel Page further stated that he had received no reply from the Trustees in regard to the query whether they endorse the conduct of the Chief Engineer; nor had he received any answer from the President of the Board to the questions propounded to him in writing. An interview was had with Mr Samuel M. White, the Registrar, and he refused to appear.

John Backenbach sworn—I have been attached to the Ninth Ward Gas Works for ten years; am foreman now; I was appointed by Mr. Cresson; it is not the rule now for the engineer to appoint; eighty benches with iron retorts at the Ninth Ward; each bench has three retorts; there are seventy-two clay retorts; we are not working more than two-thirds; after the coal is carbonized, one-third is used for firing and the balance sold; it is stored before it is sold; in the sale of coke there is no opportunity for more to go out than is called for by the ticket given to the boss; besides the residuum of coke, there is tar, which is sold by the gallon, in the same way as the coke; if the coal is not sufficiently carbonized, the coke is not so good; we are burning the Cameron coal at the Ninth Ward; we use it in combination with other coal; we worked the Hileman & Ellis retorts in 1865 and previous; they were as good as any we had ever had; I was foreman under Mr. Stewart; at that time we were about equally divided in politics; he was the first man who introduced politics among the workmen; he wanted to throw out all the Republicans and retain the Democrats just before the October election; I resisted, and was suspended for one day and then recalled; after Mr. Stewart left and the Board were changed, a change commenced; the Democrats began to leave, and the Republicans took their places; it was done gradually; we had one or two Democrats in the Works up to the early part of 1866; I do not know of a Democrat in the Works now; the injury to the retorts by the mismanagement of the men has been very slight; where the retorts give out, it is not the effect of unskilled labor, but arises from a defect in the iron; the more even the heat the longer the retort will last.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

EARLY CLOSING.—We, the undersigned wholesale dealers in fish and provisions, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business during the months of July and August at 4 P. M. on Saturdays; other days at 5 P. M.:—

Bookhammer & Budd, No. 264 N. Delaware avenue.
Garratt & Meeke, No. 108 N. Delaware avenue.
S. H. & H. Levin, No. 154 N. Delaware avenue.
William Murphy, No. 126 N. Delaware avenue.
F. A. Kerns, No. 146 N. Delaware avenue.
Kennedy, Stairs & Co., No. 132 N. Delaware avenue.
Schell, Berger & Co., Nos. 122 and 124 N. Delaware avenue.
Curtis & Knight, No. 120 N. Delaware avenue.
Paul & Thompson, No. 34 N. Delaware avenue.
John N. Shriver & Co., No. 32 N. Delaware avenue.
C. P. Knight & Brothers, No. 114 N. Delaware avenue.
Cottrell & Eyre, No. 106 N. Delaware avenue.
Kolier & Bitting, No. 218 N. Delaware avenue.
F. E. Pemberton & Co., No. 103 Arch street.
Robert F. Kennedy, No. 35 N. Water street.
Caldwell & Reed, No. 4 S. Water street.
Cluett & Claghorn, Nos. 22 and 24 S. Delaware avenue.
Mickle & Haines, No. 248 S. Delaware avenue.
Jones & Hippie, No. 216 N. Delaware avenue.
Atwood & Ranck, No. 210 N. Delaware avenue.
John Gladding, No. 208 S. Delaware avenue.
Bestlicher, Clark & Co., No. 221 N. Water street.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Job Rulon, Jr., the lad drowned in the Delaware, was concluded yesterday. The father of the lad, and a gentleman who was on the same boat at the time, testified that they made an effort to avoid the steamboat, and denied that the accident was due to their own carelessness. They admitted that the sailboat had been run aground two or three times before the collision, but alleged that this was owing to the tide. Witnesses who were on the steamboat testified that the accident was due to those in the sail boat, as they had time to get out of the way; that the engine of the steamboat was stopped, and then reversed before the collision, and that every effort was made to save the parties, the father being asked to pass his son on board the steamboat, but owing to the confusion or loss of presence of mind, did not do so. The jury rendered a verdict that Job Rulon, Jr., came to his death by drowning, resulting from a collision between a sailboat which he was in and the steamboat *Eclipse*.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday an aged man was seen to leap from the Market street bridge into the Schuylkill river, a distance of some thirty-five feet. The wind blew up his coat, and by the time he reached the surface of the water his coat was spread out as though it was an inflated bladder. The head went down at one time, and the hands of the man were paddling in the water as though to sustain himself, and his feet were visible at the same time. Some of the men who work at the gas department swam out with planks, but a tug succeeded in reaching the drowning man and getting him on board, shortly after which he died. His underclothing is marked "A. Frazier," and he is supposed to be between seventy and eighty years of age. The Coroner took charge of the body. Later in the evening inquiry was made through the Police Telegraph, for a missing man named Anthony Frazier, aged eighty-nine, who resided in Geary street, below Wylie. He is, without doubt, the person who thus rid himself of the cares of life.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY ON THE FOURTH.—The following are the military organizations which have thus far made arrangements to participate in the Celebration on the Fourth of July:—

2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, and 12th Regiments Pennsylvania Reserves; 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, and 20th Cavalry Regiments; 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 58th, 61st, 68th, 69th, 73d, 81st, 82d, 88th, 91st, 95th, 99th, 104th, 106th, 109th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 121st, 150th, 157th, 183d, 188th, 192d, 198th, 199th, and 204th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The above list includes forty-five regiments, so that the military display will be very fine. Most of the men are expected to parade in uniform. In addition to the regiments mentioned, the Veteran Artillery Brigade and various detached companies will participate.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.—A match game of billiards for the championship of Pennsylvania took place last evening at Concert Hall, between Messrs. E. J. Plunkett and Robert T. Ryall. The hall was well filled, but the game did not attract as much interest as former games for the championship, it being apparent soon after the commencement of the contest that it would result in favor of Mr. Plunkett. At the close of the game, 12:15 o'clock this morning, the score stood:—Plunkett, 1500; Ryall, 823. The game commenced at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Plunkett soon took the lead.

QUARTERS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Committee on Reception and Quarters for the soldiers who are to visit Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, have received responses from the following fire companies, who will furnish quarters and subsistence:—Good Will Fire Company, Neptune Hose Company, Franklin Engine Company, and Humane Hose Company.

FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Executive Board of this Association report that they have to acknowledge a continuation of the sympathy and support from Friends, both of this country and of Great Britain, which remarkably characterizes the previous history of this Association. Referring to the account of the Treasurer, submitted for details of receipts and expenditures, the Board report during the year contributions to the amount of $53,718·07, of which $34,056·60 was from Friends and others in this country, and $19,661·47 from Great Britain.

The expenditures have been $59,249·19, and there is a balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of $11,524·37, the total contributions from the first being $171,771·25. It is gratifying to be able to state that, notwithstanding the large calls upon the Society for funds, the Board feel at no time been embarrassed for want of means. The managers have not felt obliged to refuse any proper application for assistance, but have largely extended their operations.

SUICIDE.—A colored man named James Ringold, residing at Flourtown, Montgomery county, committed suicide a few days since, by cutting his throat with a razor. It is stated that Ringold visited Philadelphia, and while in the city joined the colored Masons. Soon after becoming a Mason he was told that he had, while asleep, divulged the secrets of the association, and that his fellow-members in the city would kill him as soon as they heard of it. This statement preyed upon his mind to such a degree that he fancied that persons were after him to take his life, and while in this condition cut his throat, in the presence of the family of Mr. John Deger, at Flourtown.

MALICIOUS.—Within the past few days two valuable paintings, belonging to Mr. William S. Stewart, which were hanging in the ladies' dining-room at the Continental Hotel, were mutilated by some person unknown. Mr. Stewart is a boarder at the hotel, and the paintings were placed in the ladies' dining-room because of want of space in his own apartments. They are difficult to replace; but it is believed that the mutilations, which were done with a knife, are not such as to render them valueless.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—The managers of the Soldiers' Home, Sixteenth and Filbert streets, have agreed to entertain six hundred of the orphans of our soldiers and one hundred of the brave veterans themselves, during the third, fourth, and fifth of July, and would thankfully receive any donations of money, food, or other articles useful in housekeeping, at the Home, Sixteenth and Filbert streets. They may be sent by Local Express, at the expense of the institution.

CHOLERA.—In all time of pestilence, want of proper precaution destroys more lives than the disease itself. Should the Cholera visit us, the lives of nine out of ten of those who will be attacked may be saved by the timely use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE*. No family should be without it, to be promptly administered when premonitory symptoms first make their appearance. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

DITTO—

As Ezra Dubkins scanned a bill,
From a near village store,
The longer he perus'd it, still
He was perplexed the more.

"What is this ditto," Dubkins said,
"That is so often writ?"
His wife replied. "What's turned your head?
I have'nt had a bit."

"Well, well," said Dubkins, "past all doubt,
There's fifteen dittos here;
P'raps, Lucy Jane, it is Brown Stout,
Or p'raps it's Lager Beer."

But his indignant wife denied
The imputation vile;
And would not be so vilified
For only buying ale.

So Dubkins to the village store
In anxious hurry went;
Nor was it ever long before
He found what ditto meant.

And going back with eager haste
As boys depart from schools,
His wife ask'd, "How does ditto taste?"
Said Dubkins, "We're two fools."

"But I met Jobson on the way,
He's come a distance far;
And dress'd in stylish spring array,
Bought at the famous 'STAR.'

"And I will visit the same place,
And see the city scenes;
And when I come back dressed with grace,
You'll know what ditto means."

WE ADVERTISE BEST ON THE BACKS OF OUR CUSTOMERS. EVERY GARMENT WE SELL IS A FIRST CLASS RECOMMENDATION. Therein lies the secret of the long continued and still increasing rush to the "STAR." Our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING IS IMMENSE, and from it all can be accurately fitted. Piece goods of every variety. Cutters of well-known ability and all who leave their measure are sure to be pleased. PRICES THE LOWEST IN PHILADELPHIA. Call and be satisfied.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR
PERRY & CO

AN ACTIVE CONGRESSMAN.—Among recent nominations for Congress we find the name of Dan Rice; and if Mr. R. carries into the national arena those accomplishments which have distinguished him in the Circus ring, we venture to say that he can compete with any other M. C in ingenious twisting and turning, or in an aptitude for "riding two horses at once." Only, he must be careful not to let the good manners acquired in sawdust circles be corrupted by the rowdyism of some of his new associates. "Motley's your only wear," is no longer Dan's motto and *should he become* a Pennsylvania Congressman, he must support his dignity by wearing clothes from Tower Hall.

Linen Dusters.

Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen sack Coats.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.

All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths' and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.

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Gents', Youths' and Boys' fine and elegant assortment of handsome Clothing, at moderate prices in our extensive Sales-rooms. Just at this time our styles of Linen, Duck Suits, Short Sacks, Skeleton Vests, and Light Woollen Garments, for the hot weather, are very desirable.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CONFECTIONERY AND FIREWORKS.—In view of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, Mr. George W. Jenkins, renowned confectioner at No. 1007 Spring Garden street, has just opened a large and varied assortment of Fireworks, comprising Rockets, Roman Candles, Bengola Lights, Star Wheels, Mines, Demon Torches, Pin-Wheels, Chasers, Squibs, etc etc., which are of the best quality, and will be sold at much lower rates than they have been for several years. His stock of Foreign Fruits, Candied Fruits, Jellies, Preserves, etc., is very fine, as is also his mammoth Confectionery, which he manufactures of pure sugar, without the admixture of any hurtful compounds. For any of the above articles this is the place to visit.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of colic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentery, asthma and rheumatism, it will cure in one night by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

HYGIENIC WINE—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,
the Great Imperial Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED TONIC; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866, and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION is the desire of every American. Reconstruction of the system when "run down" is the prime necessity of every one. How the Constitution of the United States may be restored is a debatable question, even with wise and good men—but there is no question that the enfeebled human constitution may be restored by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

IF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

A FEW WORDS TO THE LADIES.—There are few things more attractive to the ladies at this season of the year than a first-class stock of Dry Goods, comprising Dress Goods of every description, suitable for the present heated term. Just such an attraction may now be found at the popular Shopping Emporium of Messrs. McCurdy & Dunkle, No. 140 North Eighth street, above Arch. In justice to the good taste displayed by these gentlemen, we must state that their assortment of light summer fabrics, such as Organdies, Linen Lawns, White and Buff Piques, French Percales, Tourists' Stripes, etc. etc., excites much admiration from all who examine it. They seem to have monopolized certain desirable styles, which are only to be had at their establishment. This may account for the throngs of ladies that are daily seen at this establishment, selecting suitable apparel for the present season. Ladies who are preparing to leave the city will find a large and varied assortment of Traveling Dress Goods, Tourists' Stripes; also, plain and fancy Flannels, suitable for Bathing Dresses, etc.

A SEASONABLE FAMILY REMEDY.—Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to the season, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. When it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly, when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The Homœopathic system of medical practice has become one of the fixed institutions of American society. It can hardly any longer be considered an experiment. Dr. Humphreys, whose advertisement appears in our columns this week, has long and successfully given his attention to the preparation of specifics for the various ills which flesh is heir to, and is placing them in the reach of all who may wish to test their virtues.—*Dunkirk Journal.* Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO *enjoy* the Fourth, it is indispensible that you should be *dressed* comfortably, and we can set he p thinking that one of those complete linen suits from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental, will contribute more to your enjoyment than anything you can get at that price. Only $16 00. Charles STOKES & Co., Clothiers, No. 824 Chesnut street.

CRYSTAL MINT-DROPS.—At this season of the year, and particularly for tourists, these confections should not be overlooked. They are calculated to prevent derangements of the system caused by heat and sudden changes of the weather.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING.—This splendid preparation is not an instantaneous *dye*, but a coloring, simple, harmless, and effective. It restores grey hair to its original color by gradual absorption, and is without a most beautiful hair-dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1, by all dealers.

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REDUCED PRICES.—Splendid styles Photographs; every variety executed in superior manner at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Persons desiring any will find them of the greatest accuracy.

LADIES' MORNING calls carry joy and gladness in their visits when perfumed with the extract of Sweet Opoponax. E. T. Smith & Co., New York.

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"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

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A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

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HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
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17,	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" Whooping-Cough, violent Coughs	50
21,	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
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24,	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
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27,	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28,	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30,	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31,	" Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32,	" Sufferings, at change of life	1.00
33,	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	" Diphtheria, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

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35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

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GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO. 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting-case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $150 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

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All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

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WILLIAM S. MORSE,
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Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.

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Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock any evening. 1 9 tf

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Embracing, among other novelties, the Cabalistic Cookery, the Witches' Pole, the Wonderful Clock, and the Musical Burlesque of Dixie, by Robert Heller; Prudent's Caprice from Lucia, and the humorous musical sketch called
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In preparation, and will be produced next week the wonderful and am

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH

The Contest Well Defined.

NEVER since the Union party had a being have the lines between it and its opponents been more distinctly drawn. Indeed, our present political contest is but a continuation of the great struggle which was waged on the battle-field. It is the conflict of essentially the same ideas. Nor has the real position of parties at all changed. The Democrats are consistent. They opposed the war, and all the great measures of the war, with as much bitterness as they now oppose the Union policy of reconstruction. They were the friends of the Rebels during the war, and they are now. They opposed coercion, emancipation, and the arming of the blacks. The loyal people encountered their opposition at every step of the great struggle, and they expect to to the end. Their opposition does not disconcert us. It convinces us that we are right. No miracle has been wrought. The sentiments and aims of the Democratic party have not changed. They were the champions of that set of ideas which led the South into rebellion—the ideas of class privileges, of aristocracy, of Southern sectionalism, as opposed to equal rights, republican principles, and national unity—and they believe in those doctrines still. The Democrats have not changed.

On the other hand, the loyal masses that sustained the war, and sustained the measures through which the war was made triumphant, still stand together. What care the people for a few paltry offices? It is *ideas* that mould politics—not offices. Office-seekers do not *direct* the march of events. They are merely the birds of prey that follow after the contending hosts to pick up the offal of the camps. The loyal masses are determined that the ideas that ruled in the war shall rule also in reconstruction. They are not to be cheated out of the just fruits of their costly victory. They are not going to hand over the political power of the nation to the men who have just been trying to overthrow it by force, and who still glory in their wicked attempt.

With issues so broad, so vital, so irreconcilable, where is there any room for a third party? There is none—no more than there was during the war for "Kentucky neutrality." And as that cry of "neutrality" was merely a dodge to gain time and make opportunities for the Rebels, so any third party movement now is merely a device to more effectually subserve the purposes of the opponents of the Union party. The contending hosts occupy the entire field, and they who are not for us are against us. They who disguise themselves in the Union uniform to fight for Rebel principles are mere guerillas intent on plunder.

The Purity of the Elective Franchise as Related to its Extension.

It seems that election expenses are much more extravagant in England than with us. Thus:—

"In a recent speech on the corruptions of English elections, the Hon. Mr. Lowe, of the British House of Commons, said the expenses of the election for Stafford were $27,000; for Stoke-upon-Trent, $31,000; for Sunderland, $25,000; and for Westminster, $60,000. These were the aggregate expenses of all candidates. He called attention to the elections in two or three counties as furnishing additional evidence on this point. The southern division of Derbyshire cost $42 500; the northern division of Durham cost $37,000; the southern division of Durham, $55,000; South Essex cost $50 000, and North Essex $80,000; West Kent cost $60 000; South Lancashire cost $85,900; South Shropshire cost $60,000; North Staffordshire cost $70,000; North Warwickshire cost $60,000; South Warwickshire cost $65,000; North Wiltshire cost $65 000; South Wiltshire cost $60 000; and the North Riding of Yorkshire cost $135,000. The election of Hon. John Steuart Mill cost $11,000."

Of course, Mr. LOWE, who is the conservative champion, deduced from these figures a powerful argument against the extension of the elective franchise; but we must avow our conviction that it is essentially a fallacious one. An increase of the number of voters, instead of tending to increase corruption, has exactly the opposite effect. It is much easier to buy the votes of five hundred men than it is to buy the votes of five thousand. The more numerous the electoral body, the more difficult to control it by such means. A small convention, a legislative body of few members, is much more easily manipulated by corruptionists than a large one. In a small body a few men ready to sell their votes can generally manage to hold the balance of power, and thus dictate their own terms. We believe purity of legislation, both State and National, in our own country, would be greatly promoted by a large increase of the numbers of our legislators. It would be a most difficult as well as most expensive job to buy up a legislature of a thousand members.

So, too, with reference to the elective franchise, the more numerous the body of electors, the more difficult, other things being equal, to corrupt them with money. The very magnitude of the expense makes the attempt less likely to be made.

RAILROAD DECISION.—The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad vs. The Catawissa, Great Western and Atlantic, and Reading Railroads, entirely reverses that of Justice READ, delivered in our city in December last. The practical effect of this setting aside of the previous judgment will be to allow the defendant companies to connect, and thus give two through routes to the West from Philadelphia. As Sir MORTON PETO, who is so largely interested, has resumed his business, having overcome his financial difficulties, we suppose that his heart will be cheered by the news from this side of the water, and his powerful monetary aid be extended to hasten the company's seizing all the advantages gained by the legal sanction accorded.

IN THE Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania a bitter contest is being carried on to secure the Democratic nomination. The fight lies between SHARPE, of Chambersburg, and A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset. It will be remembered that Mr. COFFROTH was one of the three Democrats whose votes passed the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. He has our well wishes. His seat in the present Congress is contested by General W. H. KOONTZ. The district is a close one, the vote at the last election being less than ten majority on either side.

OUR EXECUTIVE MANSION—THE NEED OF RENOVATION.—We are glad to see that the Senate, a few days since, agreed to the motion of Hon. S. P. POLAND, to direct the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire whether a tract of land of not less than three hundred and fifty acres, adjoining or very near Washington city, can be obtained for a reasonable price, for a park and site for a Presidential Mansion, which shall combine convenience of access, healthfulness, good water, and capability of adornment.

The need of some renovation in the condition of the mansion allotted by the nation as a residence for its Chief Magistrate, has been too obvious to escape the attention of all who visit the President. It has really grown to be a disgrace to our country, that the highest officer in the land should be quartered in a building more resembling a barn than an official residence. What makes the circumstance still more noticeable is, the United States fit up this building for their head. If the President furnishes a private house himself, we might impute any deficiency to republican simplicity; but when the land presents to its Chief Magistrate an official mansion for the reception of guests, its poverty can only be set down as misjudged parsimony.

The White House might have been a model of architectural beauty in the latter days of the last century, when it was built, but architecture has advanced since then, and it to-day presents the appearance of a whitewashed stable with a series of wooden pillars, under which the cattle can stand during a rain-storm. The East Room, gigantic in size, and worthy in every respect, so far as proportions are concerned, to be the reception-room of the Executive, boasts at present of no other furniture than a faded carpet fit for the study of a boarding-school, and half a dozen chairs without any covering but canvas. The curtains are torn to tatters, and the fine mirrors are the only ornaments to the room. It must cause a sneer on the lips of a foreign ambassador to enter such a lyceum hall, and there be presented to the President of a nation which has incurred a debt of three billions, and has an annual revenue of hundreds of millions.

Not only should there be a new Executive mansion, on account of the pride which calls for some fit home for the national head, but business convenience demands its immediate renovation. The antechamber of the present White House consists of a room not as large as the business office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and is furnished with no accommodations for guests. Yet to this room daily resort the first citizens of the republic, and Senators, Members, and Governors of States are compelled to stand hours in this badly ventilated chamber, seated on kitchen chairs, or tripped up, when walking, by a tattered carpet. The whole appearance of the White House looks as though no improvements had been made for twenty years, and the chairs in the East room resemble such as the Kentucklans must have stood on and drank claret punch at the time of JACKSON'S first inauguration.

The grounds around the White House have but one redeeming quality, and that is the beauty of their trees. They are the resort of all who desire to make a "short cut" from the Treasury to the War or Navy Department, and of all pedestrians. There is no such thing as privacy, and the President's family are compelled to keep housed or be interrupted by stragglers. It is proposed to erect the new Executive mansion about half a mile from the present site, and to change the White House into a business office. Such a proposition is seasonable and feasible, and should be at once put into operation. True it is that Mr. JOHNSON may not receive the full benefit of the change, but his successor will be thankful, and the nation saved the disgrace of having such an Executive residence as the present venerable barn-like structure.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, has been invited to deliver the oration at the great Union celebration in Nashville, on the Fourth of July. He is one of the finest of our Western orators, and will give the people nothing but the pure gospel of Republican principles.

The Medina Child-Whipping Case.

A recent telegram announced that Mr. Lindsley, who whipped his child three years old to death in Medina because he would not say his prayers, was released on bail. It now appears that he is once more in jail. Fearing violence at the hands of an indignant people, he went to the house of his brother-in-law to stay; but the latter, fearing his house would be torn down by an infuriated crowd, refused to shelter him. With no place to go where he could be safe in his freedom, he voluntarily returned to the jail at Albion to escape the summary punishment threatened him. When the corpse of the child was taken from the coffin a scene was presented which made the stoutest shed bitter tears. The hands, arms, hips, thighs, legs, and feet were lacerated and bruised almost beyond description. The people are very much incensed, and threaten to inflict summary punishment on Lindsley.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF SCHOOL No. 2 of BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, will be held at GREEN HILL HALL, S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow (Sabbath) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Exercises by the Scholars. Addresses by the Rev. P. S. HENSON, THOMAS PERRIN, and others. Friends of the school and of the cause generally, are cordially invited to be present.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Sabbath School of the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN, will be held To-morrow (Sabbath) evening at ¼ before 8. Addresses may be expected by the Revs. Messrs. HENSON, CULLIS, and ELDER. Parents and friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to be present.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH will hold their Sixteenth Quarterly Meeting on Sunday, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Address by Mr. R. S. WALTON. All are invited.

REV. DR. C. W. SHIELDS, OF Princeton College, will preach To-morrow morning and evening at the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets, Germantown.

"CHRISTIAN STABILITY."—BY general request, Rev. A. H. LUNG will repeat the above sermon in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PRICE Street, Germantown, To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

LOGAN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. J. L. REMAN, Pastor.—Subject of discourse To-morrow at 10½ A. M., "The Wonderful God;" at 8 P. M., "Gods not Wonderful." Strangers welcome.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. ROBERT B. HENRY, D. D., Pastor. Services Sabbath morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FILBERT Streets.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CALDWELL at 10½ A. M., and by the Rev. H. W. TORRENCE at 3½ P. M.

CARMEL PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, corner BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Preaching by Rev. B. S. AGNEW, Sabbath, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

PREACHING IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH GERMAN Street, below Third, To-morrow morning, by Rev. JOHN CROWELL.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street.—Preaching at 10½. Lord's Supper 3½. Union Prayer Meeting at 8.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. W. JELLY, Pastor elect, To-morrow at 10½ (Communion) and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. Mr. MILBY, 3½ P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES NEILL, 10½ A. M. Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D., 8 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

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CROQUET! CROQUET!

J. PARKER,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTS
The new and popular Game of
CROQUET.

Price, in good Boxes, with Rules of Game, $8, $10, $12 50, $15, $18, $25, and $30. Every set warranted to give satisfaction.

N. B.—Old sets Repaired, and Single Pieces sold separately. 6 23 2t*

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts

COUNTERS FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.
6 29 2t No. 609 CHESNUT St.

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN HAS REMOVED Offices to No. 1108 WALNUT Street. 6 2

Sewing-Machine Contest at Allentown

From the Allentown Daily News.

Pursuant to agreement, the Florence and Willcox & Gibbs agents met at Kline's Hall, on Tuesday, une 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. By request, the president of the meeting held a week previous—Mr. E. D. Leisenring—took the chair. The secretary read the minutes of said meeting.

After some argument the Florence agent chose W. H. Bumer, and the Willcox & Gibbs agent chose Samuel McHose as their judges, and the two then chosen selected E. D. Leisenring as their third judge. After a lengthy discussion a *modus operandi* was adopted, the substance of which was that both machines should have their different points of merit *thoroughly and practically tested.*

The Florence side opened by claiming a *superiority* for their lock-stitch; in contending against this the Willcox & Gibbs sewed a straight seam along a piece of cloth, and the Florence, with the same thread and on the same piece of goods, sewed a parallel seam. A piece was then cut from this, about one inch in width, and was handed to the judges, who took hold and pulled. *The Florence seam gave way, while the Willcox & Gibbs held firm.*

The Florence side then contended that it was never required for their machines to sew *such short lengths*, and thereupon sewed another piece, *and knotted the ends*, when a general discussion took place. The Florence side refused to practically *test* the different *points* of the machines, but, as it appeared, wanted only to try their machine.

The Willcox & Gibbs' side did not yield from the ground they occupied from the first, and the Florence side not agreeing with them, the trial was suspended, and the judges quietly left. Before leaving they were asked whether the Florence side had not acted justly throughout the whole of the trial. The answer was that the judges *had no decision to render.* During the discussion the Florence agents produced a cheap single-thread machine, which they stated was equal to the Willcox & Gibbs machine. *Thus it is clearly evident that all in the power of the Florence side was done to bar the proceedings of an honorable trial.* The disappointed crowd then dispersed.

R. C. ETTINGER, Secretary.

ALLENTOWN, June 27, 1866.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

JOYS OF MARRIED LIFE.—Mr. Edgar Starkweather and Josephine, his wife, are not happy in their marital relations. The fault is probably on the part of the spouse. He is certainly of a very combative disposition; yesterday morning he was more than usually so. The result was a regular household rumpus, which was terminated by a brick. The brick was at one moment in the hands of Mr. Starkweather; the next moment he unfortunately dropped it against the head of Josephine. This was unfortunate for both parties to this domestic imbroglio—to Joseph ine, because she was severely hurt thereby; to Edgar, because he was carried off by a man in a blue coat and despoiled of his liberty of action.

Such proved to be the story of Josephine when she and the victorious Edgar arrived in the presence of Alderman Bettler, at the Central Station. Josephine furthermore insisted that she could not consider herself entirely safe in the future, unless Edgar was placed under formidable bonds to keep the peace towards her. The Alderman took the same view of the case, and named $600 as an appropriate figure. Hereupon Edgar waxed very wrothy, insinuating that before he would submit to such an outrageous imposition he would prefer to while away his time in prison for an indefinite period. The Alderman consented to this arrangement, and Edgar was conducted below. But his hara-strung spirits were considerably re axed by the humid atmosphere, his resolution slowly oozed away, and at last he despatched a messenger in search of bail. Mr Starkweather was, thereupon, set at liberty for the time being, and at once proceeded to his place of business.

HARRISBURG FIREMEN IN THE GREAT PARADE.—The following is a list of the firemen selected by the companies of Harrisburg, to participate in the grand celebration of the coming "Fourth" in this city:—

Friendship, No. 1.—Mordecai Posey, William Brown, William Lescure, and William Wennel.

Hope, No. 2.—Charles Souders, William Longanecker, A. H. Buehler, and Charles Lightner.

Citizen, No. 3.—William J. Lawrence, George W. Davis, George P. Chandler, and Marcus Cash.

Washington No. 4.—D. Luther Jauss, James R. Boyd, Mordecai Felix, and Edward Crozier.

Mount Vernon, No. 5.—S. G. Kissel, S. Buehler, G. W. Dougherty, and George Myers.

Paxton, No. 6.—Charles Bowman, Solomon Santo, Franklin Rhine, and Franklin Van Hagg.

Good Will, No. 7.—James Pond, Sylvester Hamill, William Bostick, and John McAfee.

The delegations will wear the equipments of the companies they represent, and will leave Harrisburg on Tuesday evening. It is understood that they will act, in conjunction with the delegations of the Fire Department of this city, as a guard of honor to the soldiers' orphans, who will occupy a conspicuous place in the great procession. Harrisburg is the only town outside of Philadelphia that will be represented in the parade by firemen.

AN EASY CONSCIENCE.—Lloyd Gross, an American citizen of African descent, does not appear to have very correct notions concerning the relationship of property-owners to their property. The other day he was entrusted by Mr. John W. Moore, of No. 241 S. Tenth street, with the dirty linen of the latter, being instructed to deliver it into the hands of a certain washerwoman whose place of business was well known to him. There was no excuse for Lloyd in not delivering the goods promptly; but it appears that he made a mistake as to their destination. Yesterday they were discovered in the possession of a pawnbroker, with whom they had been left by Lloyd for safe keeping. Lloyd, when arrested and taken to task for his shortcomings, had naught to say; he was speechless and dismayed; his conscience had played him a scurvy trick. He is now in Moyamensing, and is probably committing to memory the Ten Commandments.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS OF COLOR.—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, at their recent meeting in Montreal, Canada, passed the following:—

Resolved, That the decision of all questions involved in the connection of colored persons with the Order, be left to the Grand Divisions respectively in their several jurisdictions, subject to review and control of the National Division at its annual session, and that Grand Divisions are hereby requested and enjoined to adopt the most practical and efficient plans for the promotion of the principles of the order among such of this class as shall be found within the sphere of their operations.

The vote was as follows—63 to 32. This resolution was offered by Representative Hastings, of Massachusetts. The Richmond papers announce that it is entirely acceptable in their latitude.

A NEW AND DESIRABLE ALARMIST is now being extensively manufactured by Messrs. Steigleder, Trout, Voigt & Co., of No. 524 Walnut street (Room No 18). The neat little contrivance for which they have obtained a patent is much superior to the burglar-alarms which are so common in the market. It is simple in its construction and easily applied to doors, windows, and all other apertures through which a burglar is apt to make his way; and besides all this, it possesses the desirable quality of being very inexpensive. To travellers especially it will prove invaluable.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.—Our citizens will be pleased to learn that the United States Accident Insurance Company, of Syracuse, New York, have established an agency in this city, at No. 501 Chesnut street, where accident policies, running from one month to ten years, may be promptly obtained. Mr. W. A. Stephens, well known to our people, is the general agent.

MUJAVIRO.—This is a new perfume, and yet it has already achieved a success which has established its reputation as the most delightful and delicate in the market. To the ladies especially does it commend itself, on account of these desirable qualities, as well as by reason of its durability. The lapse of time but adds to its essential sweetness. We believe that R. G. & G. A. Wright, of this city, are the manufacturers.

EXCURSIONS ON THE "FOURTH."—The North Pennsylvania Railroad has determined to issue excursion tickets at reduced rates, by the purchase of which our readers can enjoy the coming "Fourth" away from the noise and dust of the city, in some of the quiet and charming little towns which are so thickly strewn along the course of this favorite route.

THE VIGILANT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.—This company reached Jersey City yesterday, and will arrive in Philadelphia this evening, about 7 o'clock. The fire department has made arrangements to give them a reception, which promises to be a very brilliant one.

AN AMAZON ON THE RAMPAGE.—Late yesterday afternoon an occurrence took place at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets which afforded infinite amusement to a large crowd of persons, but which must have been decidedly unpleasant to at least one individual, and that personage a well-known young gentleman, noted for the geniality of his disposition and fondness for life in all its most exciting phases. The little story in which said young gentleman figures as the hero is as follows:—At the corner of Fifth and Walnut, extending up Fifth street, are always stationed a number of chaises to hire, with anxious "Jehu" standing near, waiting for a job. These hackmen were surprised and roused at the time mentioned above by the appearance of a man running backwards and forwards among the carriages—now running under the wheels and then darting between the horses' heads of one carriage and the back of the one immediately in front of it. What gave a zest and interest to the scene was the fact that a piece of crinoline was seen to follow directly in the wake of the young gentleman's rapid and tortuous course through and around the carriages. The pursued, in order to escape the wrath of the "indignant female," ran up Walnut street and soon vanished from sight in a house opposite the Square. His pursuer followed suit, and was close upon the heels of the discomfited gentleman, but fortunately for the latter the excited amazon lost the scent although she made a most persistent search in a number of offices in the building, startling from their propriety a number of lawyers and clerks who were engaged quietly in writing and reading.

By this time a crowd of probably one hundred persons were collected in the neighborhood, all of whom enjoyed the novel scene amazingly. A police officer soon made his appearance and quited the revengeful damsel, and her "vis traducer," if such he is, has not been seen since. Probably he left the city at once.

FIRE AT EIGHTH AND CHESNUT STREETS THIS MORNING.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the fourth story of Mr. F. Kumerle's surgical instrument manufactory, No. 111 South Eighth street, which resulted in serious injury to the stock on hand, and also to that of J. H. Gemrig, surgical instrument maker, No. 109 South Eighth street. The damage was principally by water. The fire broke out in the wood-turning room of Mr. Kumerle's establishment, and burnt the roof entirely off, and did considerable damage to the fourth-story room.

The second and third stories were used as workshops for making and finishing surgical instruments, and these, as well as the store on the lower floor, were completely deluged with water, causing great injury to the stock, finished and unfinished. The building No. 111 is owned by Mr. Martin Kumerle, and is fully insured in the Fire Association.

Messrs. J. F. Kumerle and A. H. Wirz are in partnership. Mr Kumerle is insured for $4000, as follows:—Reliance Insurance Company, $2000; and North American $2000. Mr. Wirz has an insurance of $8000, as follows:—Royal, $5000; Franklin, $3000. No. 109, occupied by Mr. Gemrig, is much damaged by water, which saturated every floor. The upper stories are all used for the manufacture of surgical instruments, and the store is on the first floor. The roof of this building is partially burned.

Mr. Gemrig is insured in the Spring Garden Insurance Company for $3000, Royal $3000, and the building, which is owned by him, is insured in the Fire Association for $3000.

No. 107 is occupied by Peter Conrad as a shoe store, and he sustains a loss of probably $200, entirely by water. Mr. Conrad is fully insured in the North American and Franklin Insurance Companies.

A LOST GIRL.—Lieutenant John Loraine has a girl at his house named Kate Morris, aged twenty-two years. Miss Morris is from Pottsville, and came to this city about two weeks since, and lived with a man named Abraham or Adam Tucker, who keeps a restaurant somewhere. She does not know what street she lives in, nor can Mr. Tucker's whereabouts be discovered.

APPOINTMENT BY THE MAYOR.—John H. Leighton, late Sergeant of the Sixth Police District, has been appointed Lieutenant of Police, in place of Lieutenant Patton, deceased. Lieutenant Leighton was appointed on the police by Mayor Henry in 1859, and held office under Mayor Gilpin. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

REFUSED TRANSPORTATION.—Information reached the city this morning that six regiments, who were to have left Pittsburg to join in the celebration on the Fourth, refused to come in consequence of cattle cars having been assigned them to travel in. The men state that they are neither cattle nor merchandise.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.—The soldiers of 1812 hold a meeting on the morning of the Fourth, at 9 o'clock, in the Supreme Court room, and will afterwards take part in the celebration. They cordially invite all veterans of 1812 from other States.

FELL AND BROKE HIS NECK.—A man named John Johnson fell from the roof of a house, situated in a court near Seventh and Fitzwater streets, at an early hour this morning, and broke his neck. He was a stevedore, and leaves a wife and two children.

RAID ON VAGRANTS.—Lieutenant Hampton's police made a raid, about 3 o'clock this morning, and captured 123 vagrants. Yesterday afternoon 40 taken into custody. Alderman Tittermary committed them all to prison.

SNEAK THIEVES.—Six boys, between fourteen and eighteen years of age, were sent yesterday to the House of Refuge by Alderman Tittermary, charged with being sneak thieves.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire of a trifling character occurred at the lager beer saloon of Mr. C. Moore, No. 450 North Front street. The roof was partially burnt.

ANOTHER SLIGHT FIRE.—About 4 o'clock this morning a shed attached to the coffee-roasting establishment, in the rear of Second street, above Race, was slightly injured by fire.

STORES FOUND OPEN.—During last night the police of the Sixth Ward found several stores open, as though the proprietors desired to extend all facilities possible to burglars.

WILL VISIT PARIS.—The Hibernia Steam Fire Engine Company intend to visit Paris during the World's Fair, and last evening a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

FINE ARTS.—B. Scott, Jr., announces a sale of fine Oil Paintings, Crystal Medallions, etc., to take place at the Art Gallery this evening, at 8 o'clock, and to be continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings. This will most positively be the last sale this season, and will afford connoisseurs a fine opportunity to purchase.

MUJAVIRO.—This new and delightful perfume, from the celebrated Laboratory of R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia, is notable for its delicacy, sweetness, and durability. It is THE favorite in the fashionable world, and we recommend every one to try it. For sale everywhere, and by Lancaster & Wells, Tenth and Arch streets.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CASE CURED.—The lady having charge of the Union League House has just been cured of a terrible attack of rheumatism, by using less than one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. It never fails. Principal Depot, No. 29 S. Fourth street. See advertisement on eighth page.

MARRIED.

LEEDOM—LEWIS.—On Monday evening, June 25 1866, by Rev. John H. Castle, JACOB H. LEEDOM, of West Philadelphia, to Miss HATTIE LEWIS, of this city.

DIED.

PEERS.—In Camden, N. J., on the 29th of June, 1866, in full hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN PEERS, wife of Samuel Peers, in the 65th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 229 Federal street, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, July 3, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

IF YOU WANT PEAS OR LIMA BEANS shelled as fast as seven persons can do them by hand, buy one of the Patent Shelling Machines, costing from $3 to $6 each. Dealers supplied at factory rates by the Agents, TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DRY YOUR CHERRIES! AND TO MAKE it profitable to do so, get a Patent Cherry Stoning Machine, which pits two bushels an hour. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT ICE PLANE, FOR DRUGgists Bartenders, etc., enables them to quickly cool their drinks, by shaving a tumbler full of ice of a snowy fineness. For sale, with a full variety of Ice Picks, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 6 2 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Mandebach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.
THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion..... 6 00 A. M.
Mail..... 7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached..... 9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4 15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion..... 5 18 P. M.
Mail..... 4 45 P. M.
Freight..... 11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 7 08 A. M.
Accommodation..... 5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 7 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5 00 P. M., Cape May Express.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.
Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms. 6 23 tuthswrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghany Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS
Since last season additions' buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
In Every Respect,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 26 1m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.
The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.
Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.
J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms ironing and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hessler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.
The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.
N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
JOHN HAVENS,
6 23 sw2m Proprietor of Stages

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. R. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No. 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.
In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Is now open for the season.
The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 tmw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD for a few persons can be had on a Farm near Fairville Station, Baltimore Central Railroad. Good water and shade and large rooms. Address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county. References required.
June 25, 1866. 6 26 6t*

HATS AND CAPS.
McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.
STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.
STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLEsale prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.
STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.
IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada'

BOARDING.
PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No 1939 CHESNUT street. [6-27-6t

BOARDING WANTED.
BOARDING WANTED BY TWO GENTLEmen; private family preferred. Address COMFORT, Box 2422, Post Office. 6 28 5t

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street below Broad. 6 9 6m

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

KELTY, CARRINGTON
AND COMPANY
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
WINDOW SHADES,
SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS
CALL AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO'S,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
AND SEE OUR
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,
In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,
ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.
BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.
STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
4 19 tf

FOURTH EDITION

THE WILLIAM PENN HOSE.

Their Doings at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., June 30.—The William Penn Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, of Philadelphia, numbering 62 men, under command of J. N. Kochersperger, arrived here this morning *en route* for Boston. They were received by the Waukegan Hock and Ladder Company and the city authorities, and breakfasted at the Waukegan House. They were afterwards escorted through the city, and left for Boston at half-past 11 o'clock.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Missouri Senatorship—Another Veto Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senator Brown, of Missouri, is out in a letter, declining to be a candidate for re-election.

It is believed that the President will veto the Pacific Railroad bill.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Senate.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Mass.) the Senate insisted on the amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and agreed to the committee of conference called for by the House. The chief disputed points are in relation to the disposition of the Sea Islands cotton lands, the House insisting on their being retained by the freedmen, and the Senate providing for their return, under certain conditions, to their former owners.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) offered a resolution reciting that it appears that Alfred L. Moore, recently nominated to the Senate as Collector of Customs in Mobile, and confirmed by the Senate, at one time held office under the late Rebel Government, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of the official oath filed by him on accepting the office he holds. The resolution was agreed to.

The bill granting lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Pacific Railroad, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Brown (Mo.), the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill granting lands to aid in the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad, of Missouri.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up at 10 o'clock. It will take several hours to read it.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending for one year the time for completing the Agricultural College in Iowa, which was read three times, and passed.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.), from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to sell at public auction the unsold lots on the Fort Howard reservation, Brown county, Wisconsin, which was read a third time, and passed.

Also, the House joint resolution to permit soldiers, for whom homesteads had been selected without their personal examination, to change such homesteads, if dissatisfied with them in the same land district; the fees paid in the first instance to apply to the second selection. This was read three times, and passed.

They also reported adversely on the House bill to amend section 2 of the Agricultural Colleges, all of which was laid on the table.

Mr. Glossbrenner (Pa.), from the same committee, reported a bill for the organization of land districts in Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Montana. Read three times, and passed.

Also, a bill creating the Territory of Montana, with a separate Surveying District.

After a debate, Mr. Price opposing, and Mr. Asahey (Ohio) sustaining the bill, it was passed.

Mr. Eckley (Ohio), from the same committee, reported back adversely the House bill, allowing five years further time for the location of land warrants issued by Virginia to her officers and soldiers of the Virginia line. Laid on the table, and the report ordered to be printed.

Also, with amendments, the Senate bill granting land to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Also, with amendments, the Senate bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Cornwallis to the Aquinina bay. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Also, the bill consolidating the land offices in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas. The points selected for the location of the consolidated land offices are Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee, Fla., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., and Jackson, Miss.

Also, the House bill entitling to the benefits of the Pre-emption and Homestead acts citizens of the United States residing in the towns and villages of New Mexico and Arizona, and who may be cultivating lands of the United States, are the bona fide owners of the improvements thereon, even though they are not residing, and have not resided on the lands. Read three times and passed.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 30.—Rufus Saxton has been appointed Quartermaster of this department, under General Barry.

President Roberts will address a Fenian mass meeting in this city this evening.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Flour is quiet; the low grades are heavy. Wheat dull and unsettled. Corn quiet; white $1·21; yellow $1·03. There is little inquiry for Oats and the prices are weak. Provisions steady; shoulders 14c. Sugar firm, with a well-supplied market. Coffee quiet. Whisky dull and nominal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Pierce and Ludlow.—After working hard and steadily during the week in the trial of homicide cases, the Court met this morning for the purpose of hearing and disposing of habeas corpus cases and transacting other business.

His Honor Judge Ludlow said that during one of the late terms of the court, Joseph Cowber and Edward Hastings were tried and convicted of a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud Edward C. ——.

The defendants and prosecuter had agreed to meet in a certain part of the city, and there engage in a fist fight, according to the rules of the English prize-fights. The defendants, or some one in their interest, gave the police due notice of the affair. The parties agreed that if they were interfered with by the police, they would select another place and carry out the fight. They were surprised, and the defendant and his second went to the place proposed, but the prosecutor did not appear on the ground. Defendant therefore claimed the stake money, and consequently was tried upon a charge of conspiracy.

The Court did not approve of the verdict, as the affair was so outlandish and outrageous.

The bill of indictment was in every respect imperfect. The Court thought the most just thing to be done to all parties would be to do away with the verdict, and arrest the parties and try them upon another charge of so grossly violating the law. Judge Ludlow then departed.

Commonwealth *ex relatione* August Scheifer. August Scheifer, in this habeas corpus, was charged with the larceny of $100 in gold and $4 50 in silver. On the 5th of June a stranger arrived here, and put up at a German hotel. His baggage was delivered at the hotel by the express, and Scheifer, the porter, carried the trunks up stairs.

The porter did not come down for some time, when the stranger went to his room, and found his trunk broken open and his money gone. When the porter was spoken to about it he knew nothing about it. He got drunk shortly after, spent $300, bought a set of jewelry, and then left the hotel. The proprietor said the porter did not have any money before the stranger arrived.

Continued until the expressman who delivered the baggage, whose every important witness, could be produced.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS the following disposition was made of the Thirty-sixth street jury case:—

Report referred back, with instructions to reconsider the persons of damages, generally allowing all questions against whom damages have been assessed to be heard as to the amount of damages awarded.

The Court, in deciding this case, stated that hereafter they would set aside all awards of road juries, etc., where it came to the knowledge of the Court that entertainments had been given to the jury.

NUMBER LXXIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

June.

Monday, 25.—Wissahickon Oil Wells commence to bore for 25 cent notes. They are now pumping at the well over eighty barrels a day of water, and soon expect to strike oil. Admittance, 25 cents.

Tuesday, 26.—Head Centre Stephens declares at Jones' Woods that the sunburst will be unfurled in Ireland before summer is over. The burst has already been unfurled in this country.

Wednesday, 27.—Policy men arrested. They try to explain their policy to the Alderman, who already fully comprehends it, and commits the men to answer at Court. The Mayor takes possession of the Office Furniture previous to reconstructing it.

Thursday, 28.—Board of Brokers purchase St James Hotel. The bulls and bears expect now to form themselves into a Ho Joint Stock Committee, and have better Board than heretofore.

Friday, 29.—Another meeting of the Gas Committee and Colonel Page. A discussion with the Foreman on politics and on the merits of the different kind of retorts, including the "retort courteous."

Saturday, 30.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor begins to make arrangements for the Fourth-of-July. Fire-crackers being dangerous, he lays in a supply of water crackers, with the intention of staying in the house and practising to "catch on the fly."

Yankee Doodle's Fourth-of-July Pome for 1866.

I.

Jest ninety years ago I guess, the LORD was our reliance,
Agin GEORGE REX we riz right up and crowed a bold defiance.
Sez we, "You're walkin'-ticket's signed." Sez he, "I'll hang the signers."
But tho' he had the "Right Divine," we proved the *right diviners*.

II.

We fit and fit, neow up, neow deown; neow one atop, neow tother;
'Till his most sacred majesty got kind o' wursted—ruther;
And when *our* GEORGE, in a sloste hug, throwed General CORNWALLIS,
The other George, he felt the shock way deown to Windsor Pallis.

III.

Sence then we've done amazin' well, a-growin' and a-growin,
Like some ambishus kind o' tree, a-branchin' eout and blowin';
And neow the fruit would all be sot, and ripenin' in the sunshine,
The biggest kind o'fruit at that—ef it hadn't bin for *one* shine.

IV.

The Devil hisself—the same old cuss as crept into the Garden,
And made this world forevermore no better'n a o' arden—
Got into all the folks deown South, who up and sought thar triggers,
And yeow'd they'd shute, becaws, sez they, "You Yanks run off our niggers."

V.

'Twarn't so, and well they knew it warn't; but what's the use of talkin',
They *would* mistake for Northern views mere abolisnin' squawkin',
Thar leaders had for many a year the trouble been a brewin',
And jest because they could'nt rule, was beound to smash and ruin.

VI.

And so the shindy it began. They swore by blood and tounder,
The Union to disannul!—the world's majestic wonder;
Six millions agin twenty odd, to do the work they pitted,
Not reck'nin' the killered men by LINCOLN manumitted.

VII.

It warn't done, it can't be did; the blessed Bird o' Freedom,
He's both enough for treason's hordes, and all the knaves as lead 'em;
The thirteen States together sang to cheer[eour sires before us,
Nor shall the southern cross break up eour grander modern chorus.

VIII.

The FOURTH with shouts is hailed to-day by a united people,
Ring out, you merry bells, your psal, and flags deck roof and steeple;
In vain the Reoel chieftains strove to break the Union tether,
We've showed 'em for all future time the way to hang together.

IX.

Bring eout the biggest kind o' guns, the DOLGRIN fi-teen-inchers,
And fire 'em with a will as when they plugged the Union-lynchers;
We'll hail the storm of bustin' bombs with cheerin' and with yellin',
For *peace* is purty much like *peas*, THE EASIEST GOT BY SHELLIN'.

THE STAGING in Independence Square we should suppose would be secure, as it is put up under the immediate inspection of all the "old stagers" around the State House.

The Boys' High School.

The examination of candidates for admission into the Boys' School called High was commenced last Thursday. The following high old questions were propounded into the boys by Proff. Vodges:—

1. To what class of insects does the Common Noun belong, and is the "Bloody-noun" heard around Fairmount Park every evening a proper representative of his class; and if so, is he a Common "Noun?"

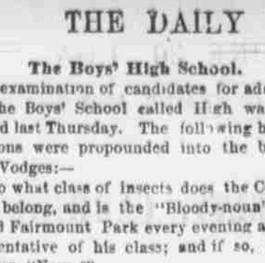
2. When we say "the heat is in tense," will you explain whether the perfect or imperfect *tense* is meant?

3. A NOUN is the name of anything we can *hear*, *see*, or *smell*. Is, therefore, the Northern part of the city, where Hill & Smith have been with their "street cleaners," a *noun?* and is their contract an Indefinite Article?

4. Point out the *objective case* in the following sentences:—Broad Street Passenger Railway Co.; Lakemyer's Hotel, Smith's Island; Girard Park Monday Afternoons; Gloucester Point in the mosquito season.

5. Correct the following expressions:—Let her rip; you bet; shove the queer; go through him; go stumps on it.

6. Why are the following expressions incorrect?—Clymer's majority for Governor of Pennsylvania, 50,000? The new Court House will be done in the time and at the price contracted for?



AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Jobson. "More hoperatives hout hof employment in Hengland, hi sce."

Dobson. "Ah, Ha! That'll bring down malt and 'ops, and then hale will be cheap hand 'appiness will be complete."

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Series Editor:—I have been long urged by some young ladies, of whose society I have the pleasure, to write you, and see if I could have an engagement on your paper, as I seem to fail in effecting an engagement with any of the ladies aforesaid. I am now reading law, but necessarily have some spare time on my hands, be the same more or less. The following Con. I send as a specimen. If it should be accepted, I will prosecute the case further; and should it not appear in your columns, I will give you, my client, so to speak, the benefit of the doubt of your not having received it, and write you again:—

Con. What is the difference between a Swallow and a Cat?

Ans. It is an admitted fact that "One Swallow does not make a Summer," but any Cat can make a Spring. Yours, truly,

FIBBRY FACES.

Base Ball Match.

The contest, long talked of, between the Broad Street nine and the Central Passenger R. R. nine, came off this week at Wilkesbarre. Justice Strong was the Umpire. The pitcher on the part of the Broad Street nine pitched in very handsomely, scoring the Railway nine badly. The R. R. nine had a "short stopper" that they did not bargain for, which threw them a little off the track. We understand the Central Passenger second nine intend to challenge the Broad Street nine at no distant date. The score stands thus:—

Broad Street nine, ... 6
Central Passenger nine, ... 4

THE SERIES EDITOR ENJOYING HIS "FOURTH."
A "FLY CATCH."

We clip the following "adver" from Friday's *Ledger*, under the heading of "Situations Wanted, Males:"—

☞ DRIVE, CARE OF HORSES, PLAIN GARden, situation wanted by a Prot., with best reference. Wife as Chambermaid. 119 N. Front street.

Prot., a brick. Few words, cost quarter a line, work not talk, wife work, say much, horses, farm, wash, iron, pay regular, address above.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated near Black Eddy—opposite the Milford Station, on the Belvidere Railroad. For particulars, apply, etc.

Now we see what this radical Congress is bringing us to! Thad. Stevens and Bill Kelley continually talking nigger, until our watering-places, if unable to get colored waiters, advertise their place as *near* a black Eddy, it being the best attraction they can offer.

A Complete Route.

The Route for the Parade on the Fourth of July is arranged so nicely that by the time the head of the procession is through the distance the tail will not have started yet. This was managed by the military men, and, as we are told, it is in accordance with the rules of war to always "make a rout complete" when you make one.

—The London *Orchestra* makes sport of the musical criticisms of the London *Standard* and the *Musical World*. The *Standard* had said of Mr. Sims Reeves' "Adelaide":—

"Such a song, so sung, is one of those performances which is now—and always has been—so seldom offered to the public."

Whereupon a correspondent of the *Orchestra* says:—

"Perhaps the performances is and has been; but I didn't know they was. Your obedient servant,"

Of the *Musical World* it says:—

"That critical journa—acknowledgedly great in matters of fiction—has the following passage in a critique on Mrs John Macfarren's concert last week:—

"'Miss Ada Jackson was the vocalist, and sang most tastefully Haydn's canzonet "Sympathy," Dr. Arne's "Where the bee sucks" a ballad by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, "When youthful loys and hopes are fled," and Bishop's song, "Tell me, my heart."'

"The only circumstance which prevented Miss Ada Jackson singing Haydn's canzonet 'charmingly' resembled those small obstacles which stand in the way of dramatic denouement in the song o 'Guy Fawkes.' To parody the words of that immortal lyric:—

"'Miss Ada Jackson, too, was there; her music she laid hands on it,
And sang Macfarren, Bishop, too, and likewise Haydn's canzonet;
At least she would have sung these three, and told you where the bees suck,
If she hadn't then been ill at home and taking of her pheesuck.
With a Bow-wow-wow!'"

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS.
2 1 6 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such EXCELLENCE UPON such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by carrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 4

LONGWORTH'S

CELEBRATED

CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT,
[6 14 thsm22t
No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 1 9m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH ASH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of STEPHEN SMITH and LEWIS R. SMITH, Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, July 12 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 28 thstu5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

FRUITS, NUTS,

SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.
Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.
Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
Nonpariel Superfine Capers.
Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.
English Pickles Sauces, and Mustard.
American Pickles, in barrels and glass.
Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.
English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.
Worcestershire and Lucknow Sauce.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.
French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.
Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.
Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.
The richest Salad Oil received from France.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,
6 5 tuths 7 1j
No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
1 6 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3 50.
Shetland Shawls, $4 00.
Shetland Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10 00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMERIC NAINSOOK.
9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs Veils, Collars Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloth, and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets, all wool, new styles, 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50, 62, 75c; Three-ply Carpets, $2 12; English Tapestry Brussels only $1 87 worth $2 50; Entry and stair Carpets, 25, 37, 50, 62 and 75c.; Hemp Carpets, 37, 50 and 62c.; Rag Carpets, 62c.; Floor Oil Cloths 75, 87, $1; Gilt Bordered Window Shades $1 50 to $3; Paris Buff, Green, Brown and Drab Shading, 50c.; Canton Matting, 37 and 50c.; Dimity Bed Quilts, only $3; Blankets, $6 and $7, worth $8 and $10; Sheeting Muslins, 35c; Linen Drillings, 37 and 50c.; cheap Table Linens Towellings, and Napkins; French Lawns, 25 and 31c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 6 8

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.
Shirred Muslins for waists.
Marseilles for dresses.
Large Plaid and Stripe Nainsook.
French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Swiss Edgings and Insertions.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions.
Lama and Cambric Lace Points.
Lama and Cambric Lace Bournous.
Sheet and Shawls, bargains. 6 20 12t

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of *"OUR OWN MAKE"* are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S,
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
LOWELLING, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS, and
SWISS MUSLINS.
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

H. STEEL & SON

ARE NOW
CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
Before Altering their Stores.

Heavy 4-4 Black Silk Hernanis.
3-4 Black Silk Hernanis.
Black Silk Byzantines.
Figured Black Silk Grenadines.
Figured Grey Silk Grenadines, reduced to 50 cents, and cost from 80 cents to $1 00 to import.
Black and Grey Ground Grenadine Barèges.
Plaid Twisted Wool Grenadines, 37½ cents.

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWNS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Staple Dry Goods of all kinds at reduced prices.
Now is the time to buy, as there is no doubt but that prices will be much higher.
6 29 3trp Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

WHITE DRILLING AND
BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. (4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

REDUCTION.
FRENCH CORSETS
REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.
WOVEN CORSETS
REDUCED TO $1 50.
Goffered and Embroidered Skirts
AT REDUCED PRICES.
THORNHILL & BURNS,
5 23 wsm24t
No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 208 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6 8, 8 4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4 4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles Chesnut Posts etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14 stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps, Hair Cloth, etc.
Dining-Room, Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
No. 36 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PELTGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
5 10 § CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sadiron Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, HARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

THE WATERING-PLACES.

Cape May—Notes by the Way—Opening Day—Prospects of the Season, Etc.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE
CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
June 29, 1866.

Among the many favorite seaside resorts by "the broad Atlantic's shore," there is none held in higher estimation, none more justly popular than Cape May. Its magnificent beach, commanding one of the most extended sea views to be found on our coast, and affording most excellent bathing—its numerous first-class hotels, not less than its proximity to the great cities of New York Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and its easy access by sea, river, or rail, all combine to render it one of the most attractive as well as most frequented of American watering places.

While the attractions of other and rival points have been declining, those of Cape May have been steadily on the increase. Last season the principal hotels, among which, without being charged with making invidious comparisons, we may mention the Congress Hall, Columbia, and United States, had more visitors than they could well accommodate; and so general was the demand for "more room," that the proprietors of these houses have been compelled, in sheer self-defense (not to put too fine a point upon it), to make important additions to their former establishments. We propose briefly to note these additions, but before proceeding to details we will give the reader the benefit of our experience in the selection of a route thither.

From New York or Philadelphia, or indeed from any of the cities on the seaboard, the most direct and expeditious route to Cape Island is by the connecting lines of railway severally called the West Jersey, Millville and Glassboro, and Cape May and Millville Railways, more familiarly known as the Cape May Railroad. The line traverses the centre of the entire peninsula or neck of New Jersey, from Camden, opposite Philadelphia, to Cape Island.

The distance is eighty miles, and the time by the mail passenger train is three and a half hours. The road was completed in the summer of 1863, and the first through train passed over it on the 24th of August of that year.

Previous to the completion of the line but little was known of the southern extremity of the peninsular (so called), outside of Cape Island, its famous beach, and the adjacent village; and even that knowledge, scant as it was, was confined to the favored few who annually pilgrimaged thither. It was indeed popularly believed to belong to New Jersey, but that was a mooted point with many until the outbreak of the Rebellion. This seems to have settled its status. The fortunate circumstance of a company or two of volunteers hailing from Cape May county being found among the Union army, decided, that whether she belonged to New Jersey or not, it still formed a portion of the Union. Since that time this long agitated and often contested point has been considered settled to the satisfaction of all loyal citizens.

Not only has the road opened up this hitherto *terra incognita* and given a fresh impetus to Cape May travel, but it has also induced an active settlement at various points along the line. The advantages of climate which its location afforded it, were early seen and improved by capitalists. Large farms have been opened, and all now successfully cultivated on both sides of the line, the abundant supply of marl obtained from pits in the neighborhood of Malaga affording an inexhaustible fertilizer.

MANUFACTURES.

At Glassboro, on the West Jersey Railroad, as the name implies, the manufacture of glassware is extensively carried on. The works of the Messrs. Whitney Brothers and Stanger & Co., whose works are widely known, are located at this place. Messrs. Moore Brothers and Rosenbaum & Co., the former at Fisherville, the latter at Malaga, south of Glassboro, are also largely engaged in this important branch of manufacture.

Vineland is the name given to a thriving young town which has sprung up near the terminus of the Millville and Glassboro Road since the through connection was made. It is a very promising three-year old, and bids fair to outstrip many of its older neighbors in the peninsular campaign for fame. Why it should have been called Vineland, except to disprove the generally received opinion that such high soil only yields *creepers*, it is difficult to conjecture. It boasts a hotel, a fine nursery, and a "weekly." Strawberries of a most delicious flavor are among the attractions of the place.

Malaga, a little higher up the line, is the victim of another misnomer. It has, as already stated, extensive glass works, but no grapes as far as heard from. These may, however, come along by-and-by, when the decanters and glasses are ready, perhaps.

At Bridgeton, the terminus of the West Jersey Railroad—a place we did not visit—are located the extensive works of R. C. Nichols & Co., known as the Cumberland Iron and Nail Works. Here and at Salem, glassware is also extensively made.

At Millville, a few miles south of the land of Vine, we visited the fine works of Messrs. Whitall, Tatem & Co., and the foundry, machine shops, and cotton mill of Mr. R. D. Wood. The number of operatives employed in the workshops and factories at the various points mentioned are steadily increasing, as is also the amount of products passing over the line to and fro.

The next station south of Millville is Manumuskin. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this name by any natural or legitimate process of orthographical deduction; but as the Indians inhabited this region of country at an early day, and Indians generally are known to deal in skins and such like "dicker," it is not altogether improbable that it may have had its origin in the somewhat feeble attempts of the noble savages to say Man-you-must-skin.

From Manumuskin the neighboring villages of Port Elizabeth and Bricksville are reached by stage.

Woodbine, the next point on the road, is finely located between Tuckahoe on the east and Dennisville on the bay. Beesley's Point, on Great Egg Harbor, has many attractions to persons visiting the Cape. The bathing and hunting are good, and fish abundant. It is easily reached from Woodbine or Scaville.

But we have left green fields and the iron track behind us, and must bring our ramble to a close with some account of Cape May, its accommodations and the prospects for the coming season.

THE CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, I. F. Cake, Proprietor.—This well-known and popular house occupies a commanding locale on the southernmost point on the island. The site originally occupied by the building and grounds embraced, a few years ago, the Ocean House property, which has been added within a few seasons. It is now owned and occupied by J. F. Cake, having been purchased by him during the past year for $125 000. The appointments of the house are strictly first class. The dining-room, 90 by 40 feet, is a splendid apartment, capable of seating with ease 650 guests. It is fitted with chandeliers, and when lighted up has a brilliant effect. The grounds and bath-houses have been put in complete repair, and everything in and about the house is in the best possible order. The house was formally opened on the 31st of May. Already upwards one hundred and fifty names have been registered by the 1st of July the house will be in full tide successful operation for the season.

THE COLUMBIA HOTEL, William Bolton, Proprietor.—This fine house, which occupies the northern end of the village of Cape May, has recently been enlarged and refitted.

The grounds, which embrace upwards of four acres, have been greatly improved, as also the interior accommodations of the house. New kitchens, washrooms, and offices have been added, and several commodious private bathing houses erected near the beach. It is proposed to further enlarge and improve it for the season of 1867. The proprietor, Mr. Bolton, has long been known to Pennsylvania travel as "mine host of the Buehler House," at Harrisburg. He is an estimable man, and is justly popular with the visitors to this fashionable watering-place. He has recently purchased the American House, formerly conducted as a boarding-house and hotel by Mrs. Reynolds. This house is now also in readiness for visitors. The two will easily accommodate one thousand guests.

THE UNITED STATES, West & Miller, Proprietors—Major West, formerly of the Congress Hall, is well known. The United States, located between the Columbia and Congress Hall, was one of the first houses erected and opened to the public. It is four stories high, has 200 rooms, and accommodation for 650 guests. It was opened on the 15th inst. Spacious bowling alleys and billiard rooms attached.

There are many other houses worthy of special mention, but we must leave them, with many other attractions of the Island, for another letter. All we have room or time to add here is our conviction—that which the recent hot weather only serves to strengthen—that the season just inaugurated will prove one of the most attractive and successful that Cape May has known. So mote it be.

BON VOYAGE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE.

No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician, No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets, for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.

GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY

From $3 to $50,

INSURING

From $500 *to* $10,000,

IN CASE OF DEATH, AND

$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,

FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY

By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.

Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.

Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.

B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.

M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.

J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.

Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut street.

Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 3 10 eos12t 4p

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Syracuse, New York, insures against

DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS. ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,

6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3 mrp

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

184p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, issued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Brayshaw, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuths3t*

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graden, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 223 Haskell street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Geblon, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1108 Ritner street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 1·9 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a purifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION,

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system.

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York: Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and cat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immediately* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are decolorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and not merely *absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 20, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

CWILL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.

General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 03m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack on my old complaint for last a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations of a redness remarkable results. I was cured of a severe burn scar by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction, as it should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. B. STOCKTON,
THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

4 28 tuths2m*

NEEDLES' compound CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA; Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"LUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

"I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 7 years' standing."

"I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me."

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed unInterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; in used into my system new vigor and energy: I am no longer tremulous and debilitated as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THE REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER M. D.,

Of Berman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended, in cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER of Hanover, Pa., well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists 6 16s13t

GRACE'S

CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

MEDICAL.

DR. HYLTON'S

Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a raining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street.

5 24 thsm3m

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for

FURNISHING THE MATERIALS and CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS

in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey, as follows:—

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet) and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.

EDWARD H SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 35 N. Second street.
Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 t7 12

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS WATER PIPE, FIRE-PLUGS, ETC., comprising

THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter (with two 12 inch return flues), made of ¼-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed-pump, smoke-stack and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS,

No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER-PIPE, as follows:—

5,182 feet 6-inch Cast Iron Water-Pipe.
12,000 feet 3-inch " "
800 feet 2-inch Wrought Iron "
564 feet 1½ inch Cast Iron "
2,000 feet 1¼ inch " "
1,600 feet 1-inch " "
5,000 feet ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST IRON FIRE PLUGS (Ayre's patent), with all the necessary connections, such as T's, bends, stop-cocks, elbows, four-way-pieces, etc., all in excellent condition, together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water pipe, such as Pipe Cutting Machines, Taps and Dies, Pivers, Crabs, Drills, Punches, Caulking Tools, etc.

The Depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of August next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen U. S. A., in charge
6 21 thstu 17 12 First Division, Q. M. G. O.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS OF WROUGHT AND CAST IRON

Will be sold at Public Auction, from the State Arsenal Building, in Savannah, on

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The Iron is as follows:—

150,000 pounds Cast Iron (Shell Metal), in the city, near the wharf.

130 000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), in the city, near the wharf.

48,000 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (Gun Carriage Irons), in the city, near the wharf.

91 000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about five miles from the city, on a good road.

54 000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about nine miles from the city, on a good road.

15 500 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about two miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

156,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns) about four and a half miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

8000 pounds Cast Shell and Scrap Iron, in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale.

The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The Iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100 000 pounds.

Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale.

They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

The Iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt., of Ordnance, Brev. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
6 20 12t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., at GIESBORO D. C., to the highest bidders, on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., three separate lots of

STABLE AND STOCK YARD MANURE,

containing in all about two hundred thousand cubic yards, most of which is in the immediate vicinity of the wharves, at which boats and barges can be conveniently laden.

Purchasers will be required to remove the Manure on or before the 1st day of September next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour, up to 12 o'clock M., on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig-Gen U. S. A.,
6 26 9t In charge First Div Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 29 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKAMAXON STREET Wharf, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, July 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States

STEAM TUG "MONITOR."

Tonnage 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5 10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
6 29 8t] HENRY SOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

KLEIN'S

WILLOUGHBY'S,

MASON'S,

LYMAN'S,

PATENT

AIR-TIGHT

ELF-SEALING

FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST

Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,

6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 3 31

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 3 26 §

FIREWORKS AND FOURTH OF JULY.

How they are Made (the Fireworks, Not the Fourths), and All About It, with Hints and Reflections.

It is estimated that several millions of dollars in value are burned up in the fireworks way every year in the United States, and in ships which belong to the United States alone. Of course, as our great national powder-burning holiday comes in the very heat and height of summer, it happens that we have to take our mundane sulphureous refreshment for the most part all at one time, and in the hottest weather. The fourth day of July consumes more fireworks in the United States than all the other days in the year, the ratio of about 9 to 1. The makers of inflammable combustibles estimate, that for consumption in Uncle Sam's dominions they sell goods in the proportion of about 9 to 1, as before stated. Were Independence Day stricken from the calendar, with it would vanish nine out of every ten dollars which now the firework-makers "bag."

Readers of Dickens (and most of our readers can tell Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit" from Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," though one of our city writers got them strangely mixed the other day, being confused by having too much ——, too much ——, too much, well, too much ice in the water he drank), will remember that the illustrious Samuel Weller was made tremendously irate by hearing his master, the great Pickwick, called by an irreverential reprobate "Old Fireworks." Now, however disrespectful the explosive nickname "Old Fireworks" may have been in the renowned and never-to-be-sufficiently-honored Wellerio-Pickwickian days, at the present time we fancy that no particular stigma would thereto attach. On the contrary, many persons would be only too glad to stand in the financial shoes and to daily don the fiscal breeches of either of the gentlemen who may be more correctly than perhaps any other referred to as "Old Fireworks." Cause why? They is rich, they is. They have accumulated gold and greenbacks, and plenty of them; and in their careful charge the fizzing, scorching, spluttering goods in which they deal have been transmuted into solid houses and lands and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

All the Chinese crackers, or what the boys commonly call "fire-crackers," are imported from China, as it is impossible to manufacture them in America, or, in fact, anywhere but in China, for the low price at which the industrious Chinese can afford to make them. The amazing cheapness of labor in the Orient gives them in such simple manufactures as they can master an advantage which we can never hope to overcome.

In the making of all fireworks a great part of the labor *must* be performed by hand, as gunpowder is too dangerous a plaything to be trusted to the handling of machinery. It is this solitary fact which will ever keep the fire-cracker business in the hands of the Chinamen, and they may proceed at once to chuckle over their everlasting monopoly. Were it among the possibilities to do the job by any sort of machine within the inventive powers of man, we should in two months have a Yankee fire-cracker apparatus turning out a thousand bushels or so a day, and should be edified by the charming spectacle of seven millions nine thousand and sixteen Chinamen, be the same more or less, on their celestial knees, wiping their wretched pig-shaped-and-sized eyes with their despairing tails, and beseeching Joss, or whatever god was in fashion, to smite dead the barbarians who had learned to build fire-crackers cheaper than they could; and the gay old Joss would doubtless smote 'em.

Some of these imported crackers are so large that the report of one is as loud as that of a six-pound cannon. There are eight sizes of fire-crackers in market this year, ranging in price from ten cents to ten dollars a pack. A still larger size, which cost the importer a dollar apiece, and the buyer at retail two dollars each, were sent over formerly, but this year there have been none of these imported. The largest now to be had here cost the retail customer a dollar each.

Torpedoes, which are, of all fireworks, the most harmless, are made in this immediate vicinity. They are a very amusing toy, and especially suitable for children, for the reason that there is positively no fire about them. Indeed, while visiting a torpedo manufactory, we noticed there one enterprising and industrious youth, who seemed to be endeavoring to find out how many torpedoes he could explode in a given time. Being surrounded on every side by tons of powder in various shapes, we began to grow nervous, and timidly getting near the door, suggested to the clerk the propriety of having the juvenile lunatic arrested. Our fears were, however, quieted by the information that by no possibility can the explosion of a torpedo set anything on fire. So timid parents, who are afraid of other crackers, give the youngsters all the torpedoes they can possibly fire away, and for one day let them go it while they're young.

Rockets are made of all sizes, from two ounces to two pounds in weight, the stick not being included in the weighing. A rocket weighing two pounds will traverse about a mile of space from the time it leaves the hand till the last spark vanishes. The United States signal rockets for use on shipboard are of different construction from the ordinary display rocket. There is no "golden rain" or showers of bright sparks from them when they explode in the air at the highest point of their curve; but there is simply a single fiery star of intense brightness, which continues burning as it slowly falls, long after the "composition" has burned out; indeed, the rocket-powder or "composition" is used merely to project into the air the brilliant star which is to serve as a signal. No ship leaves port without a supply of these signal-rockets, and also generally of other fireworks, for use in case of emergency, when it is necessary to communicate at night with the shore or with other vessels.

The main sales of the fireworks trade are made from the 25th of May to the 10th of July. It is of course at this time when all the Fourth of July Committees are making their purchases. There is, however, a fair trade all the year long with the West Indies, and also with ships. The people of Jamaica particularly, and of the other West India islands, are very excellent customers. Every sort of a holiday, be it birthday, anniversary, Saints' Day, or what not, must be celebrated by the burning of plenty of gunpowder.

Just at present the city fireworks depots are driving an immense trade with the many delegates and committees from other cities, and from towns and villages of all sizes, who are here making purchases for the "glorious Fourth of July." They generally confine their purchases to crackers, rockets, triangles, wheels of various dimensions, mines, flower pots, blue lights, Roman candles, bengola lights, batteries, shells, torpedoes, and such like small affairs, seldom buying any of the high and more expensive "exhibition pieces." Their idea is to procure such articles as will give the most pleasure for the money, and will diffuse that pleasure over the greatest number of hours. The splendid "exhibition pieces" are very appropriate for a large city, where money for pyrotechnic purposes are appropriated by the thousands of dollars, but would be but a poor investment for a country village; the whole of their carefully collected money, the result of days of earnest labor on the part of the enthusiastic committee, would vanish in two minutes and a half. These "exhibition pieces" are of every imaginable design and size, and vary in price from $15 to $150.

Some have been made for special occasions, which cost many hundreds of dollars each, but these were only done to fill special orders. None are ever kept in stock of more value than about $150. And perhaps it is best, for as the sale of such articles is confined to a few days in each year, the chances of "getting stuck" on the goods would be many if the more expensive articles were made up.

Besides fireworks proper, there are made balloons of all sizes, and paper lanterns of many beautiful and graceful shapes, which latter are made merely to be hung up in the house, and illuminated by means of a bit of wax candle placed within. The frames of the large "pieces," when exhibited in the city, are always returned, the ingenious machinery of the woodwork being often worth much more than the powder.

For children and ladies there are several ingenious contrivances, by means of which they can handle certain of the simpler sorts of pyrotechnics without danger of burning their dresses or soiling their hands. Of these are toy pistols for holding Chinese crackers, and others for throwing torpedoes, Roman candles, and flower-pots with nicely turned handles, etc.

A curious exemplification of the proverbial recklessness of the universal Yankee nation is found in the fact that at least a score of men a day walk into the fireworks depot with lighted cigars in their lips, puffing as unconcernedly as if they were in a swimming-bath.

Though a man may use up in fireworks a hundred dollars about as speedily as in almost any other way, it is by no means generally a bad investment. Aside from the unmixed delight it gives the children, there are, beneath the cover of the sulphureous smoke, not unfrequently most admirable opportunities for flirtation. When a cracker goes off with an extra bang, a timid young lady may be kissed before she recovers from the shock; and if, perchance, she is very much startled by the fizz of a Roman candle, or the upward whirr of a rocket, she will not unfrequently or unnaturally fall backwards in her fright, especially if a previous observation has assured her that the right pair of arms are in waiting to receive her. So says one who knows—or who says he knows—and you can either take him at his word, or try the experiment yourself.

Inasmuch as the coming "Fourth" will be celebrated in this city in a manner that will entirely cast in the shade all previous occasions of a like character, it is quite likely that the articles required for pyrotechnic display may be found difficult to obtain. We have, therefore, compiled the following list of the principal depots at which they are for sale in different localities of the city:—

J. B. Bussier & Co., No. 142 S. Delaware avenue; Stilson & Boyer, No 138 S Delaware avenue; Joseph E. Smiley, No. 23 S. Front street; E. G. Whitman & Co., No 318 Chesnut street; S. F. Whitman, No. 1210 Market street; A. H. Franciscus & Co., No. 513 Market street; George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

Flags are a necessary accompaniment of celebrations of all sorts, and especially of a Fourth-of-July celebration. We append a list of the principal dealers of whom they may be obtained:—

Scheible, No 49 S. Third street; Smith, No. 1328 Walnut street; Wilson & Hutchinson, No. 418 Arch street; Wm. H. Horstmann, & Co., N. E. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets; Rolin, northeast corner of Eighth and Market streets.

THE LATE GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION.—Gordon Cumming, the renowned African traveller and intrepid lion-hunter, having quitted this world, his extensive collection, which was exhibited some years since, has passed through the auction-rooms of Messrs. Stevens, in King street, and it may be consolatory to the spirit of the mighty hunter to know that the skins, tusks, and bones which have so long kept company together are not now dispersed. They have passed, in fact, into the possession of another mighty hunter, though of different game, and have been knocked down to the equally intrepid and no less renowned P. T. Barnum, of New York, in the United States of America and elsewhere. At the sale which took place on Saturday last, Mr. Barnum's agents, Messrs. Wells and Nimmo, silenced all opposition by the decided character of their biddings, and secured not only the grand panorama, which brought so vividly before the spectator the scenes and adventures through which the traveller passed, but all the great gems of the collection. A large skull of an elephant and the great ivory tusks realized 100 guineas, while lions' skulls and other osteological specimens produced large sums. The skins were secured in a lot for Mr. Barnum, who, since the destruction of his museum at New York, has, we are told, despatched agents to the uttermost ends of the earth to secure attractions for the new collection he is about to submit to the notice of a discriminating public.—*London Morning Post.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Naiad Queen* still holds her sway over the delighted multitudes who nightly crowd this theatre.

HELLER performed at the Arch Street Theatre, last evening, his third grand programme, which he repeats to-night. There is as yet no falling off in his attractions.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—The cool and comfortable auditorium of the New Chesnut Street Theatre is rendered even more comfortable and cool by the nightly performances of the Bryants. Their treat of minstrelsy is both rich and rare.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND.—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

SPECIAL SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.

By especial request, B. Scott, Jr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

This (Saturday) Evening,

To be continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, about 125 splendid oil paintings crystal medallions, &c., of pleasing American landscape, river and mountain scenery by native artists.

This will positively be the last sale of the season.

Now open for examination. 6 30 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, STRAW GOODS, ETC., ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Tuesday,

July 3 commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 450 lots of desirable goods, suited to present sales. 29 3t

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN S. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.

Rollers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Wheaux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,

For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,

No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,

Second door above Arch, next to the corner.

5 29 tuths 6t

HESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m§p

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company. who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, sheddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND

For sale by WILLIAM P. MILLER,

Sole Manufacturer for the United States,

Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,

4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

OILS

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,

4 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street above Arch.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FLAGS,

FLAGS,

FLAGS.

Smith's Upholstering and Flag Depot,

IS REMOVED FROM SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET TO No. 1328 WALNUT Street, the CHEAPEST FLAG STORE in the city. 6 30 3t*

FOURTH OF JULY—1866.

THE GREAT

FLAG DEPOT

IS AT

No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WILSON & HUTCHINSON,

6 4 1mrp (Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.)

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET

FLAGS! FLAGS!

FLAGS AND LANTERNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AT

SCHEIBLE'S,

No. 49 South THIRD St.,

(SECOND STORY.) 6 28 1m

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS!

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT

For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds.

Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,

6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

FIREWORKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

For sale at manufacturers' prices, by

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

No. 513 MARKET Street,

AND

No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.

Goods ordered direct from factory.

No orders accepted after July 1. 6 1 dlm

FIREWORKS FOR THE "FOURTH."

U. S. SIGNAL BENGOLAS,

(A New Article.)

Also, a full assortment of

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

Entire stock to be sold out between this and the Fourth, with a view to devoting our whole attention to the manufacture and sale of FINE CONFECTIONS.

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.,

6 30 3trp No. 318 CHESNUT Street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 6 28 3t

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

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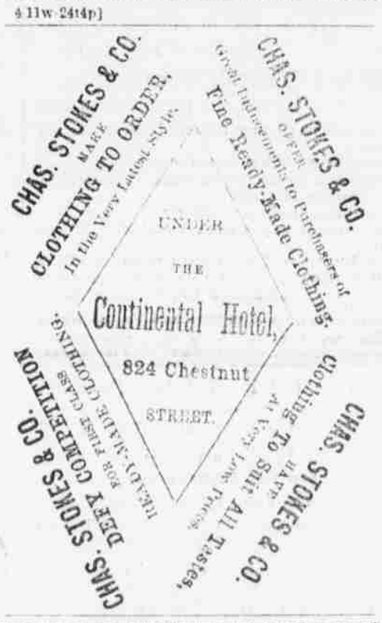

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street,

(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,

ENGLISH WALKING COATS,

REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,

SPRING SACK COATS,

CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,

At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. (5 31 1m4p

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.

CLOTHING!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Celebrated

For Fine

Fashionable

Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,

5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.

Dusters, $2 25.

Pants from $3 00 and higher.

Come and convince yourselves. (5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing &c., in style unsurpassed.

5 7 6mrp PARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA.

CONQUERED AT LAST.

INVETERATE CASES NOTICE

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

YOU RISK NOTHING BY TRYING IT.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism Gout and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

MOTHERS AND NURSES

Who have tested Dr. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Prepared only at No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut. [6 27

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S

NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc,

LONGER, DRIER AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.

3000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. ANDERSON,

6 8 1m*p No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

Alum and Dry Plaster.

Never Mould—Never Corrode.

Always Remain Fire-Proof.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 Chesnut Street (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 Broadway, New York.

BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS.

FAMILY PLATE SAFES.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. [5 6 2mrp

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents: the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

6 26 6trp No. 932 ARCH Street.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Tickets can be procured, and Baggage checked from dwellings direct to the Island, by application to

Graham's Baggage Express Office,

No. 102 South TWELFTH Street,

6 26 6t One door below Chesnut.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

3 20 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 9 1m*